FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 9 *12 January 1979*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT & SALT

Soviet Conventional Superiority 'of Little Significance' [Shishlin] AA 1

GENERAL

Oil Price Decision Raises OPEC Countries' Responsibilities [Rachkov in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 2] A 1
Soviet Delegation Leaves for AAPSO Meeting in Hanoi A 2
Other Delegations Arrive Ha[illegible] [Khrekov] A 2
Academician Describes Experimental Use of Computer Network A 3
Correction to Studio Nine Program A 3

UNITED STATES

Senator Baker Interviewed on Salt, Relations With USSR B 1
Possibility of Lifting U.S. Trade Restrictions Cited B 3
U.S. Woos Mexico Over Oil Supplies But No Real Policy Change [Korionov in PRAVDA 3 Jan] B 3
U.S. Weapons Development Plans for Eighties Described [M. Ponomarev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 7 Jan] B 5

CHINA

Beijing Seeks To Arouse 'Dissent in Socialist Community' [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 Jan] C 1
Wallposters Demand Revision of PRC Foreign Policy [Starostin in NOVOYE VREMYA No 2] C 1
Thousands of Chinese Citizens Flee to Hong Kong C 2

EAST EUROPE

Soviet Officials See Brezhnev Off for Bulgaria D 1
Soviet-Bulgarian Commission Ends Moscow Meeting 11 January D 1
Bulgarian Official on Cooperation [(Ptashnikov)] D 1
Moscow Radio Marks Anniversary of Albanian Republic [Nikolayev] D 2
TASS Cities BORBA Article on 'Yugoslav Dissidents' D 3
Rusakov Attends Reception on 60th Anniversary of German CP D 3

WEST EUROPE & CANADA

U.S. Plans West European 'Depot' for Nuclear Arms E 1
[Grigoryants in IZVESTIYA 9 Jan]
British Aircraft Sales to PRC May 'Disrupt' East-West Ties E 2
[Kalyagin]
Guadeloupe Talks Reflect 'Serious Contradictions' in West E 2
[Maslennikov in PRAVDA 10 Jan]
Swedish CP Delegation Ends USSR Visit 5 January E 3
[PRAVDA 6 Jan]
Kirillin Receives French Communications Official E 3

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Soviet Media Continue To Comment on Situation in Iran F 1
Threat of 'Soviet Interference' Dismissed F 1
[Petrov in PRAVDA 11 Jan]
U.S. Trying To Prove Soviet 'Involvement' F 2
Antishah, Anti-U.S. Sentiments in Army [IZVESTIYA 9 Jan] F 3
U.S. Trying To Preserve Monopolies [Levin] F 4
Vance Press Conference F 4
Egypt Defends 'Antipeople' Regime F 5
11 Jan Situation Report F 5
PRAVDA Cites Iraqi CP Paper on Friction With Ba'th Party [10 Jan] F 7
Algeria Preparing for 25 January FLN Congress F 7
[Peresada in PRAVDA 5 Jan]
Egyptian Politician Fears Repeat of Iranian Crisis F 8
Palestine Liberation Front Delegation Ends Visit to PDRY F 8

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

Resumption of Greek-Turkish Talks on Aegean Sea Welcomed G 1

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Rhodesian Draft Constitution 'Facelifting Operation' H 1
[Sidenko]
Ethiopia Expresses Concern Over Iran, Kampuchea H 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Moscow: Peking Said Aryin To Turn ASEAN Into Military Alliance K 1
[(Shmidtin)]

INDOCHINA

Soviet Comment on New Cambodian Regime Continues L 1
People's Republic of Kampuchea Proclaimed L 1
KNUFNS 'Manifesto' Reported L 1
Clique Escapes Through Thailand L 2
Kornilov Commentary L 2
PRC Leaders Split on Developments L 3
Progressive Forces Welcome Regime [Seregin] L 4
Moscow in Mandarin Commentary [(Shedenin)] L 5
New Cambodian Government Hailed L 6
Brezhnev, Kosygin Greeting [cross-reference] L 6

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan Exhibits Mixed Reaction to U.S.-PRC Rapprochement M 1
[Latyshev in PRAVDA 9 Jan]
Japanese Course of Military Buildup in Past Year Scored M 3
[Rakhovetskiy in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 5 Jan]
Tokyo Seminar Condemns Military Program, U.S. Ties M 5
Japan To Relieve 7th Fleet by Developing Submarine Fleet M 5
Japan's Policy on Trade With Southeast Asia Unchanged M 6
[Markov]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Raul Castro Speaks at Havana Parade, Romanov Present N 1
[PRAVDA 4 Jan]
USSR Sends Document Ratifying Tlatelolco Protocol to Mexico N 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Nominations of Soviet Leaders Supported at Okrug Meetings R 1
Leaders Form Honor Guard by Alekseyevskiy Coffin R 1
[PRAVDA 6 Jan]
Justice Minister Outlines Soviet Laws for Diplomatic Corps R 1
Briefs: Newly Elected Obkoms in Ukraine R 2

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

TASS Announces Launching of Cosmos-1070 Earth Satellite U 1
IZVESTIYA Reports Antarctic Air Crash, U.S. Aid to Casualties U 1
[IZVESTIYA 6 Jan]
Briefs: Antarctic Exploration Supplies U 1

SOVIET CONVENTIONAL SUPERIORITY 'OF LITTLE SIGNIFICENCE'

LD120400Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Nikolay Shislin Commentary]

[Text] When President Brezhnev received the American senators in the Kremlin, he confirmed that the Soviet Union continues to seek agreement with the United States on specific problems of reducing world tension and limiting--and ultimately scrapping--both nuclear and conventional weapons. The Soviet leader again called for speedy conclusion of a new agreement to limit strategic arms, since this would not only be important in itself, but would greatly better the outlook for other disarmament talks, and help to make Soviet-American relations as a whole more even.

President Brezhnev had good reason to say what he did. Despite the steps taken to slow down the arms race, the race continues to gain momentum. At two meetings last year, in Washington and Brussels, the NATO Council reaffirmed the policy of arms build-up. But while trying to achieve military superiority themselves, the Western nations keep urging the Warsaw Treaty countries to disarm, though there is no imbalance between the socialist and capitalist nations in military strength.

In fact, the socialist nations have invariably had to work to keep up with the capitalist nations. The Soviet Union believes disarmament is possible. What is required is strict observance of the principle of like security. Both sides must move towards disarmament. This is the goal of all the proposals the socialist countries have made in the past year, both at the special session of the United Nations disarmament assembly last May and at the summit of the Warsaw Treaty Organization in November.

The Soviet Union feels the first move should be to scrap all nuclear weapons in the hands of nations, and confine the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. To this end the Warsaw Treaty countries suggest that the five nuclear powers--the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China--get together soon for talks. Much is said in the West about armaments that are not yet the subject of any disarmament negotiations. The Soviet Union has made its position clear on these armaments, too. The Soviet Union is prepared to limit or scrap all types of weapons, provided the principle of like security is observed.

It is also said in the West that the Soviet Union has left the West far behind in conventional weapons. But if you compare the overall military potentials of the two alliances, you will find that this superiority is of little significance.

What's more, the socialist countries at the Vienna talks have proposed that the two sides have the same number of armed forces in central Europe and reduce their military budgets by the same percentage, or the same absolute figure. A setback at any of the disarmament talks holds up progress on related problems, and conversely every move to slow down the arms race clears the way to [words indistinct] in the same direction.

There has been no world war for nearly 34 years. These have not been entirely peaceful years, but at any rate a global holocaust has been avoided. Without a doubt it was the craving of every nation for peace that made the policy of reducing world tension so attractive at the start and that has won it so many supporters since. But tension will not decline by itself. All countries must work to reduce it. There must be patient efforts to settle the present conflict. The men who set national policy must realize the tremendous responsibility that rests on their shoulders. Groups in the United States that oppose less tension and disarmament try to make it look as though agreements limiting arms would benefit the Soviet Union more than the United States. In reality every mutually acceptable agreement on disarmament puts another barrier in the way of war. And all nations are eager to avoid war--not only the Soviet Union but all nations, including the United States. In these times, President Brezhnev told the American senators, all people, regardless of political views or affilliation, should be united by a common desire to preserve peace and prevent a nuclear holocaust. The Soviet Union in its efforts to promote world peace follows a program decided on at the congress of its Communist Party in 1976. It seeks close interaction with the other socialist countries, cooperation with the nonalined movement, and more peace efforts jointly with the United States and other capitalist states. In a word, the Soviet Union is ready to work together with all groups anywhere in the world that want to see a radical improvement in the political climate.

OIL PRICE DECISION RAISES OPEC COUNTRIES' RESPONSIBILITIES

LD1111111Y Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 2 Signed to Press 2 Jan 79 p 21 LD

[B. Rachkov article: "Oil and Inflation"]

[Text] The results of the December conference of the 13 oil-producing states belonging to the Organization of Oil-Exporting Countries (OPEC) continues to be one of the chief topics being discussed in the foreign business press. This is understandable: The conference adopted a decision to increase the oil prices by a total of 14.5 percent in four phases this year; on the one hand this will increase the OPEC countries' revenues by almost $15 billion while on the other it will increase the expenditure of oil-importing countries by the same sum, which included approximately $13 billion from the industrially developed capitalist countries. Immediately after the conference a number of OPEC members declared their intention to use part of their increased revenues to give economic aid to other developing countries.

OPEC's decision has provoked a new wave of attacks against this organization by representatives of a number of imperialist states, especially the United States. At the same time, the official motive for increasing the prices is being completely ignored: This boils down to the need to increase the purchasing power of oil revenues that has declined as a result of the inflationary increase in prices for Western products and the rapid fall in the value of the U.S. dollar--the main currency for oil payments. According to calculations by experts from OPEC countries, inflation and the dollar crisis reduced oil revenues during 1977 and 1978, when oil prices remained unchanged, by at least 20 percent or $25-27 billion, or the equivalent to 300 million tons of oil going onto the world markets gratis each year. However, the conference communique notes, the OPEC members, meeting halfway the West's efforts to "strengthen the U.S. dollar and to curb inflation, have decided to correct the oil price only partially."

Many observers note that the increase in oil prices is not only an economic success but also a political success for the OPEC countries since the fixed oil price for the previous 2 years was something imposed upon them by neocolonialism. A number of countries in this organization, collaborating closely with the imperialist powers, pursued a policy of "frozen" prices, citing the West's promises that it was on the point of ending inflation and the dollar crisis. But recent months have shown once again how far removed the monopolies' promises are from their real potential and true intentions.

Thus, the routine summit meeting of the Western powers in the summer of 1978 demonstrated their complete helplessness in the face of inflation, the rate of which has since again increased. And the national energy program adopted in the United States in October 1978 for the next few years envisages more substantial oil imports than expected, entailing the flow of additional large sums of dollars from the United States into world circulation--dollars which will be losing their value. Finally, the U.S. course toward knocking together an aggressive Israeli-Egyptian bloc directed against the interests of all Arabs has generated displeasure in the majority of countries of the Arab East, including Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates which previously had rarely questioned Washington's policy.

While approving on the whole the OPEC decision, progressive foreign economists are at the same time stressing that the increase in oil revenues will increase these countries' responsibility for using the sums that they will receive above all in the interests of their own peoples and also in the interests of other young states which are waging a struggle against neocolonialism and for economic independence.

SOVIET DELEGATION LEAVES FOR AAPSO MEETING IN HANOI

LD112201Y Moscow TASS in English 2111 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 11, TASS--A delegation of the Soviet public today emplaned for Hanoi to attend the 7th meeting of the Presidium of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization.

In his leave-taking interview, head of the delegation Richard Kosolapov, editor-in-chief of the journal KOMMUNIST told a TASS correspondent: "The coming meeting of prominent members of the anti-imperialist movement of solidarity, delegations of national-liberation movements, countries of the socialist community will be another demonstration of solidarity with Vietnam which has upheld its independence in the struggle against the forces of reaction."

Having noted that other important international problems, including the situation in the Middle East and in the south of Africa, are also to be discussed in Hanoi, Richard Kosolapov has said: "The Soviet public are for effective support to the Arab national liberation movement, the struggle for full elimination of colonialism and racism".

Other Delegations Arrive Hanoi

LD110822Y Moscow TASS in English 0729 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, January 10, TASS--TASS correspondent Viktor Khrekov reports:

Delegations have begun to arrive in the Vietnamese capital from different countries of the world to take part in the 7th session of the Presidium of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation (AAPSO) due to open here on January 13.

The public of Socialist Vietnam received with great satisfaction the AAPSO's initiative to hold the session in Hanoi, said the general secretary of the Vietnamese Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee in an interview with a TASS correspondent. The current international situation, the general secretary of the committee said, is characterised by new defeats of imperialism and international reaction in the face of the powerful onslaught of the national liberation movement which is uniting with socialism increasingly closely. The crushing failures of the policy of imperialist and reactionary forces, said the Vietnamese public figure, are exemplified by the latest developments in the area of the Horn of Africa, the Middle East and in South-East Asia.

It is with special inspiration, the general secretary said, that we shall welcome the delegation of Kampuchea which will take part in the work of the session--envoys of a people who have won in the struggle against the clique of the henchmen of expansionists and hegemonists.

We are satisfied to note, he stressed, the excellent development of relations between the Afro-Asian solidarity committees of Vietnam, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. We reached complete unanimity with our friends as regards assessment of the international situation. The signing of the historic Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, the general secretary pointed out, opened up new prospects for the development of relations between the two countries. The treaty became a clear expression of the powerful support of the Soviet people for the revolutionary struggle of the Vietnamese people.

We are confident, concluded the general secretary, that the Hanoi session of the AAPSO Presidium will make an important contribution to the struggle of the peoples for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

ACADEMICIAN DESCRIBES EXPERIMENTAL USE OF COMPUTER NETWORK

LD092128Y Moscow TASS in English 2034 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Laxenburg, Austria, January 9, TASS--An experiment for organization of joint work of collectives of researchers through the international network of electronic computers has been held for the first time ever. Taking part in the experiment made here at the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis were eight collectives: scientists of the Kiev Institute of Cybernetics (USSR), of the Wroclaw Polytechnical Institute (Poland), of the Institute of the Future in the town of Menlo Park Terrace (USA), and specialists from 17 countries who formed five working groups. With the use of the international network of electronic computers, they conducted a dialogue for over a week and studied the possibilities of exchanging scientific information on different problems. This set the beginning to organizing the totally new promising form of cooperation of scientists from different countries.

Energetics, environmental protection, food, planning, managing of large territorial and industrial complexes--these are the problems that are faced by practically all the states of the world, the supervisor of the experiment, corresponding member of the International Academy of History of Sciences, Professor Gennadiy Dobrov told a TASS correspondent. He stressed that it is impossible to solve these problems without organizing a broad cooperation of specialists of different countries on the basis of contemporary technology.

The forms of cooperation of scientists in the past included exchange of delegations, correspondence, holding of symposiums and conference which involves the use of much time and finances. The use of the international network of electronic computers will vastly increase the possibilities of cooperation of specialists and will enable scientists from any country to participate in the discussion of some or other problem, Gennadiy Dobrov said.

CORRECTION TO STUDIO NINE PROGRAM

The following correction to the item entitled "International Topics Discussed on 'Studio Nine'" published in the 5 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT p A 1 was made after a recheck of the original item:

Page A 6, last paragraph, lines 6 through 9, from ...practical proposals--the following things: It is said, for example, that there is approximate parity in strategic arms but as far as conventional arms are concerned the Soviet Union has superiority over the United States and other Western countries....rephrasing sentence.

A recheck of the original version shows that the editorial notation [paragraph continues] should be added at the end of page A 6, thus clarifying that the proposals mentioned in the last paragraph on page A 6 are apparently those mentioned in the first and second paragraphs on page A 7.

SENATOR BAKER INTERVIEWED ON SALT, RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD120350Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] A six-member delegation from the United States Senate has concluded a fact-finding tour of the Soviet Union. The delegation was invited to visit this country by the Parliamentarian Group of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, as part of the ongoing exchanges between Soviet and American lawmakers. Members of the delegation, all Republican, were primarily engaged in discussions with Soviet Government officials at various levels on a wide range of subjects pertaining to Soviet-American relations and world issues. The American senators were led, on their visit to the Soviet Union, by Senate Minority Leader Howard Baker, who acted as the principal spokesman for the delegation. Yesterday the senators were received by the General Secretary of the CPSU, President Leonid Brezhnev, who spent about 2 hours with the delegation, discussing problems of mutual interest. President Brezhnev called for concrete agreements to strengthen the process of the relaxation of world tensions and to bring about disarmament on the basis of parity and equal security of both nations. Specifically, he noted the advisability of a speedy conclusions of a new SALT agreement with the United States.

Our reporter talked to Senator Baker shortly after the delegation's meeting with the Soviet leader, yesterday. Here is the recording of that interview: [begin recording]

[Unidentified questioner] Mr Senator, you have just had an important conference with the General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, President Brezhnev. Would you have comment on that?

[Baker] Well, first of all, the delegation was honored that President Brezhnev would receive us and give us 2 hours of his valuable time today. We discussed a range of issues of importance to the Soviet Union and the United States. The principal emphasis of the conversation was about the treaty now in negotiation between the United States of America and the Soviet Union on the limitation of strategic arms. I thought the exchange was worthwhile. I thought the insights were useful and valuable and I think it will be very helpful to all of us who are members of the United States Senate as we proceed with the debates on this important issue later this year. We had about 2 hours altogether. Foreign Minister Gromyko was also there and the conversation consumed the better part of 2 hours.

[Question] As you indicated, probably the more important issue that you discussed during the meeting and with Soviet officials in general was the process of SALT talks. What importance, specifically, do you attach to this issue, to the conclusion of a SALT agreement?

[Answer] As I told President Brezhnev, I believe every member of the United States Senate and the overwhelming majority of Americans want to continue the improvement of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. The question at hand is how appropriate is this treaty for that purpose--how does it best serve the future defense requirements of the United States and, indeed, of the Soviet Union? I expect the Senate will debate that very thoroughly in 1979, and, frankly, I don't know what the outcome will be--but whether the Senate ratifies the treaty or fails to ratify the treaty, I represented to President Brezhnev that I am devoted to the continuation of our efforts to secure peace between our countries and I believe all of our countrymen are as well.

[Question] What are some of the other issues that you discussed?

[Answer] Well, there was a conversation with President Brezhnev about the recent normalization of relations between our country and the People's Republic of China. President Brezhnev expressed, I believe, great concern about the possibility that the new relationship could lead to other difficulties. For my part, I feel that it is not likely to complicate the relationships between the United States and the Soviet Union. We also talked about the general state of other negotiations, such as the MBFR, that is the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction negotiations in Vienna. But by and large, the major emphasis during the conversation today for most of the 2 hours was on the question of the SALT treaty.

[Question] What importance, if any, do you attach to the problem of the normalization of trade relations between the United States and the Soviet Union?

[Answer] I don't think that there is any trouble with it, frankly. I think we've come a long way and the chances are that we'll come along still further in the years ahead. This is the sort of thing that grows gradually. I think it's very remarkable that in the course of the last few years the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union have increased very, very dramatically. We now talk freely. There are delegations' visits from your Supreme Soviet to the United States and delegations of congressmen from the United States to the Soviet Union. We exchange ideas with candor we've gone a great deal further than many thought we could already in trade negotiations, in scientific cooperation, in negotiations towards arms limitation. So I think as a continuing process in all of these fields there are likely to be improved prospects of trade between our countries, as time goes by. [end recording]

[Announcer] Prospects for trade between the two countries were discussed in detail when a high-level American delegation headed by U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal and Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps visited Moscow last month. It was recognized that the existing volumes of trade between such large countries as the Soviet Union and the United States are far below the existing potential levels and there is plenty of room for expansion. The Soviet side at the trade talks last December pointed out some of the problems that made it difficult to count on any significant possibility for progress in this field unless those problems are dealt with speedily. Among the more important of such problems is what is called here discriminatory trade legislation enacted in the United States with regard to the Soviet Union. Designated by the United States Congress as the Jackson-Vanik amendment, the legislation seems to have effectively prevented Soviet-American trade from further expansion. Unless something is done about it speedily, the Soviet side feels our trade with the United States is likely to stagnate or altogether decline. Our reporter had a question for Senator Baker to this effect: [begin recording]

[Question] What are the chances, say, that the so-called Jackson-Vanik amendment would be modified or altogether removed?

[Answer] Well, I don't think anything's out of the question. I think as the relationship between our countries improves, there's an improving likelihood that the Jackson-Vanik amendment would be modified or changed. I think even the question or, in my opinion, Most Favored Nation treatment for the Soviet Union by the United States in international trade is also a possibility, assuming that the relationships between our two countries improve. All of these things are important and they are important in the consideration of the total relationship, as SALT is important. SALT is not the only issue between our countries and this particular SALT treaty is not the only opportunity we have to provide for arms limitation, trade expansion, greater cooperation, friendship.

But the continuing broad-scale opportunity for both nations--well, I'm optimistic about it.

[Question] Thank you, Mr Senator. [end recording]

POSSIBILITY OF LIFTING U.S. TRADE RESTRICTIONS CITED

LD091004Y Moscow TASS in English 0918 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 9, TASS--Very many employers in the United States, now experiencing economic difficulties, are ever more vigorously calling for correcting a mistake made, which would enable them to reduce the deficit in the American payments balance and cut unemployment, Yuriy Zhukov says in PRAVDA today. His commentaries refer to the Jackson-Vanik amendment, the notorious Congress decision which, he recalls, for four years already has been restricting trade with the Soviet Union and a number of other socialist countries.

Senator Jackson and his associates, Zhukov remarks, expected through the restrictions they conceived to gain a tool for intervention in the internal affairs of other states, but they badly miscalculated. The victims were not the socialist countries, but American firms since billions worth of orders the firms expected were gained by their rivals from Western Europe and Japan. The legislators on Capitol Hill, however, up to recently remained deaf to those demands, they still live in a world of unrealistic dreams, hoping to use their trade ban for political purposes. Pointing to the increased attention paid to this amendment in the United States of late, Zhukov quotes Representative Charles Vanik as saying in the Washington POST that Congress, possibly, will be ready to lift these restrictions some time this year.

What happened? Have these gentlemen really matured? No, the point is, the Washington POST explains, that the unexpected recognition of China this month added a new element to the problem. Someone in Washington now regards China as a friend or even ally of the United States, Zhukov emphasises. Representative Vanik, the author of the commentary remarks, wanted to observe proprieties, stating that the restrictions must be lifted both for China and the USSR. Jackson, however, immediately rudely corrected his colleague, declaring that the restrictions should be lifted only for China.

Well, let us be grateful to the senator for his "hawkish" revelation: He laid bare the essence of the latest clumsy strategem. Jackson and his colleagues least of all are concerned for the national interests of the United States, which call for the expansion of foreign trade with the USSR and other socialist countries. As for the ostentatious solicitude for "human rights" they displayed four years ago, they unwittingly expose its hypocrisy by embracing the Beijing [Peking] merchants now. Who is unaware of the scandalous rightlessness of the Chinese citizens?

U.S. WOOS MEXICO OVER OIL SUPPLIES BUT NO REAL POLICY CHANGE

LD111051Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[Vitaliy Korionov article: "Unexpected Sympathies or When 'There's a Smell of Oil'"]

[Text] Curious phenomena have been observed recently in Washington's attitude toward Mexico.

It is well known that, like oth Latin American countries, Mexico remains a target for tyranny and pressure from the U.S. monopolies eager for other countries' resources. Taking advantage of the fact that 70 percent of Mexico's exports go to the United States, influential U.S. circles are trying to impose their will on the neighboring sovereign country.

In particular, Washington has frequently tried to use the oil question as a very powerful instrument for bringing pressure to bear on Mexico. It is enough to recall just one episode.

When the Mexican state company Petroleos Mexicanos agreed with a group of North American companies on the construction of an oil pipeline to the U.S. border and the delivery of part of the gas supplied to the United States at international prices, an outcry arose in Washington from Energy Secretary J. Schlesinger, who demanded the revision of the agreement in the United States' favor. "Sooner or later," the secretary stated harshly, "Mexico will have to sell gas to the United States." The agreement was wrecked. Soon new pressure followed: The United States announced the imposition of a duty on 87 items imported from Mexico.

Obviously there were considerable grounds for Mexican President Lopez Portillo's recent statement: "The United States is treating us without due attention and respect for our country."

And suddenly...phrases about "U.S.-Mexican friendship" and how "Mexico should be welcomed with open arms" poured from the U.S. newspapers. "It is essential to dispel the suspicions and dissatisfaction that have clouded relations between our coutries," the Washington POST urged.

What has happened? It transpires that there is a simple answer: The smell of large quantities of Mexican oil is in the air. Reports have been confirmed that considerable oil deposits have been discovered in Mexico. The depths of the U.S. National Security Council immediately brought forth so-called "Presidential Memorandum 41" which begins: Mexico is becoming a "great economic force of strategic value for the United States." The document continues: "For the United States, Mexico can become a major new source of energy resources which does not at present belong to OPEC."

But all this does not mean that the forces determining U.S. policy seriously intend to change their attitude toward Mexico. In Washington a recommendation has been submitted to one of the house committees that the U.S.-Mexican border be closed with a view to stepping up control over the movement of "braceros," that is, Mexicans seeking seasonal work in the United States.

This is an absurd and unfriendly act, Mexican Senator (Eukerio Gerrero), former chairman of the country's Supreme Court, stated. The recommendation to close the border completely contradicts President Carter's statements on his desire to maintain friendly relations with Mexico, he stated. In (Gerrero's) opinion, this recommendation is an attempt to secure through threats the best conditions for the United States at the talks on oil purchases.

This recommendation, Senator Jorge Cruikshank, general secretary of the Popular Socialist Party, said in turn, is yet further evidence of U.S. imperialism's anti-Mexican policy.

How, after this, can we fail to recall the American saying about the leopard which does not change its spots....

U.S. WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT PLANS FOR EIGHTIES DESCRIBED

LD121111Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[Col M. Ponomarev military-political review: "United States: New Round in the Arms Race"]

[Text] Public opinion polls show that 70-75 percent of Americans advocate the speediest completion of a new agreement between the USSR and the United States on strategic offensive arms limitation (SALT-II). Prominent politicians and scientists, businessmen and representatives of the creative intelligentsia, workers and farmers, housewives and university students are in favor of such an agreement. Official representatives of the Washington administration have also publicly expressed their adherence to strategic arms limitation more than once. "We are aware," U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance said recently, "of the great significance which the achievement of a SALT agreement without delay would have for peace."

But as the possibility of signing a new Soviet-American agreement appears more real, and as its significance for consolidating detente and curbing the arms race becomes more apparent, so the opponents of peaceful cooperation in the international arena display greater activity. Interpreting the aims of the Soviet Union's foreign policy at random, piling up mountains of fables about a nonexistent "Soviet threat" and fishing out of their marked deck first one, then another "Chinese" card which seems to them right now to be a kind of ace of trumps, U.S. reactionary circles seek to distort the essence of the planned SALT agreement. They depict it as advantageous and necessary to the USSR alone and practically catastrophic for the United States.

This loud propaganda campaign by the American "hawks" is fanned to a certain extent by official Washington's inconsistency. Alongside assurances on the desire to normalize relations with the USSR, they permit themselves to put forward various anti-Soviet myths as axioms and to formulate their own policy on the basis of such "axioms." This is what Z. Brzezinski, national security adviser to the U.S. President, has taken to asserting, for instance: "There is no doubt that the increase in Soviet might...constitutes a threat.... In total it could create very serious problems for us in the early eighties, unless we take the appropriate steps."

Across the ocean they make no particular secret of what these steps are. Suffice it to cite the repeated statements by Defense Secretary H. Brown on this point. While acknowledging the benefits of a new SALT agreement, in the absence of which, according to him, the United States will have to increase expenditure on its strategic forces by 50-60 percent from the present $10 billion, Brown stressed in a recent Washington POST interview that, if such an agreement is signed, this expenditure would still have to be increased 20-40 percent.

It is quite obvious that such statements reflect the interests above all of those U.S. circles which, despite the realities of today, are unwilling to reconcile themselves to the actual correlation of forces in the international arena and nurture plans of achieving military superiority over the socialist states. And in their view there is one method by which it would be possible to try to achieve this aim--a new surge in the arms race.

Such a surge is contemplated in various directions. But the main role in the plans of the most reactionary and aggressive U.S. circles is allotted to rapidly renewing the Pentagon's nuclear missile arsenal.

Quite recently the U.S. Defense Department decided to speed up the development of the new MX mobile missile. The New York TIMES wrote that as early as 1 April--considerably earlier than formerly planned--the prepared recommendations are to be submitted for the President's approval. The design of the missile itself has already been developed in its main features. It is now a question of choosing a basing system. Several versions are being examined. The "multiple aim point" system (sometimes called the "shell game") envisages moving hundreds of missiles among thousands of concrete silos. The "air mobile" system proposes the deployment of missiles on special platforms installed on C-5 military transport planes, which are permanently located at 26 U.S. Strategic Air Command bases. At the start of hostilities these missiles could be transported by air to any of 2,000 other, smaller bases and launched from there approximately 1 hour after landing. Supporters of a third system believe that the MX missiles should be stored permanently aboard specially designed aircraft from which they could be launched directly during flight.

The proposed cost of the program for equipping the U.S. strategic forces with MX missiles totals $40-50 billion. But this fantastic sum in no way embarrasses the apologists of the new weapon type. They assert that MX missiles provide additional potential for insuring U.S. military superiority over the USSR. The New York TIMES wrote that MX missiles, with a yield three times greater than the Minuteman-3 missiles and each having about 10 independently targeted warheads, will threaten Soviet silo-based missiles and "could increase the temptation for Washington to start a limited nuclear war".

Another favorite offspring of the Pentagon and the whole U.S. military-industrial complex is the Trident submarine, which is intended to replace nuclear submarines armed with Polaris and Poseidon missiles. Certain American press organs are publishing outright panegyrics of the Trident. It is said that these submarines will be 560 feet long (1 foot is approximately equal to 30.5 cm), with a displacement of 18,700 tons. Each vessel, of which it is now planned to build a total of 14, is equipped with 24 ICBM's with 8 warheads each.

Work on building the Trident submarine is in full swing. Their total cost will reach at least $30 billion. Reporting this, the New York DAILY NEWS noted sadly that, as usual, "The actual expense will greatly exceed the estimates." Nonetheless the newspaper tries to prove that this expenditure is absolutely necessary, since without the Tridents the United States will be left practically unarmed.

On the eve of the new year the White House approved appropriations for the production of not only MX missiles and the Trident-2, which are to form the basis of U.S. strategic nuclear forces by the late eighties, but also of the Pershing-2 medium-range nuclear missile, which is intended for use in Europe. At the same time development tests are proceeding at an unremitting pace on air-launched and ground-launched cruise missiles, the new MK-12A warheads for Minuteman-3 missiles, and new nuclear warheads, including W-70-3 neutron warheads for Lance missiles.

At the same time great efforts are being made to modernize and expand the industrial base for nuclear weapons production. U.S. commentator W. Pincus recently reported the government's intention to spend $500 million in the next 5 years on modernizing laboratories, testing ranges and production and assembly enterprises throughout the country, from California to Florida. All these sites together make up a unified nuclear weapons production complex.

Describing all these measures now being implemented in the United States, the Washington POST called them "the most ambitious nuclear weapons program in 20 years." The implementation of this program cannot fail to arouse serious apprehensions among all sober-minded people. However, just the other day Z. Brzezinski described the improvement of U.S. strategic nuclear forces as an "urgent necessity."

This position is also held by the most zealous opponents of detente, whose voices ring out so loudly in the United States. A report of the so-called "Strategic Arms Limitations Talks Group," which represents a crowd of fierce cold war supporters, has just been made public. Anathematizing the SALT talks, the authors of the report, which has been sent to the House Armed Services Committee, demanded that the deployment of new strategic arms systems be stepped up more.

It is no accident that this report, like many other such documents that have received much publicity in the United States recently, came out at precisely this time. The fact is that in late January the U.S. Congress will begin to examine the draft of the next Defense Department budget. It is reported that, in accordance with this draft, Pentagon appropriations for FY 1980 will increase to $136 billion as against $130 billion in 1979.

Of course, it is not ordinary Americans who have an interest in such an increase in the military budget, but primarily the military-industrial monopolies. In 1977 they received orders worth $50 billion from the U.S. military department, and such concerns as General Dynamics, United Technology, McDonnell Douglas, Boeing, Northrop and Lockheed Aircraft have concluded contracts with the Pentagon worth more than $1 billion each. Since then both U.S. Defense Department orders and, correspondingly, the monopolies' profits have increased still more.

The accelerated buildup of U.S. military might geared for decades ahead will not bring its organizers the desired result, just as previous rounds of the arms race failed to bring this result. But the actions of certain circles which have an interest in building up that might are complicating the international situation. The arms race, which is being whipped up by the forces of imperialism and reaction, constitutes the main threat to the cause of peace and international security.

BEIJING SEEKS TO AROUSE 'DISSENT IN SOCIALIST COMMUNITY'

LD111241Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[Text] Budapest, 5 January, TASS--The present Chinese leaders' foreign policy statements and actions give no grounds for optimism. The facts and actual reality fully confirm that the official strategy proclaimed by Beijing [Peking] is aimed at splitting the socialist countries and undermining their unity, the journal KULPOLITIKA writes.

For the sake of these aims, the article says, Beijing is prepared to join with anyone, even the most double-dyed reaction. This policy is becoming increasingly dangerous because Beijing is becoming a potential ally not merely of the Western imperialists, but of the extreme reactionary preachers of war. The Chinese leaders reject all the socialist countries' peace initiatives, and the Maoists' specific actions contradict international detente. They are continuing to follow the Maoist concept and the aims of great-power hegemonism, nationalism and expansion.

Beijing, the journal writes, is doing everything to direct its policy against the socialist countries. It is seeking to apply a "differentiated" approach toward these states, to arouse dissent in the socialist community and to galvanize nationalist forces in these countries. Subversive aims also guide China's policy when it tries to set the socialist countries against the Soviet Union and make them active participants in all sorts of shortsighted maneuvers stemming from nationalist narrowmindedness.

The Chinese authorities openly oppose Vietnam. To step up pressure on this socialist country they are encouraging the aggression of the pro-Beijing Kampuchean grouping and are themselves organizing acts of armed provocation on the Vietnamese border and threatening the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. They are making territorial claims on the SRV and a number of Asian countries.

In the struggle against socialism, KULPOLITIKA stresses, the Chinese leaders are merging openly with those circles that dream of returning to the cold war. Beijing is relying on precisely these forces, and these in turn are pinning their hopes on cooperation with Beijing in their struggle against the socialist countries.

Thus, the journal writes, the main salient of the Beijing leaders' present-day policy is a great-power hegemonist nationalist course which threatens all the socialist countries and jeopardizes the forces struggling for independence, the intensification of international detente and social progress. The Chinese leadership's anti-Soviet, antisocialist concept is not a temporary ruse, not a tactical maneuver, but a long-term strategy.

Beijing's great-power foreign policy is also having an adverse influence on the internal political situation in China. The experience of the past two decades confirms that China cannot be extricated from its backwardness if it continues to adhere to Mao's heritage, the journal concludes.

WALLPOSTERS DEMAND REVISION OF PRC FOREIGN POLICY

LD111255 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 2, 5 January 1979 publishes on pages 20-23 a 3,500-word article by B. Starostin under the heading "In the Mirror of the Dazibao [Tatzupao]."

Starostin outlines the events of the Cultural Revolution in the PRC and notes Soviet and other communist criticism of it. He then reviews the wallposter campaign of late 1978 and quotes posters criticizing the Cultural Revolution and directly criticizing Mao Zedong [Mao Tse-tung], and referring to the killings during demonstrations in Beijing [Peking] in 1976. The article says:

"A number of wallposters criticize the foreign policy line inherited from Mao Zedong, in particular the 'Three Worlds Theory.' On 25 November several hundred Chinese gathered on (Sichan) Street by a dazibao which said: 'On the basis of the "Three World Theory" a course of creating a "united anti-Soviet front" was proclaimed, which forms the basis of China's present-day diplomacy. Beijing's ties with American imperialism and other countries' reactionary forces have been strengthened, the Japanese-American military alliance is approved, the buildup of Japanese Armed Forces is being encouraged, and illegal great-power interference in Japan's internal affairs is being carried out."

"The authors of the dazibao demand a revision of PRC foreign policy, they call for the restoration of friendly relations between the peoples of China and the USSR, and cast doubt on the truth of the 'Three Worlds Theory' and its ability to withstand the test of historical practice."

Starostin then refers to the CCP Central Committee plenum of December 1978, and its partial reassessment of Mao. He finally highlights the differences between the people's views as expressed in the posters and the views propagated officially over the last 10 years.

THOUSANDS OF CHINESE CITIZENS FLEE TO HONG KONG

LD111140Y Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Singapore, January 11, TASS--Escaping from persecution by the Chinese authorities and searching for a better life, thousands of citizens of the People's Republic of China are annually leaving for Hong Kong. Last month alone, that British colony, located on Chinese territory, received some 11,000 emmigrants from the People's Republic of China. Last year, over 100,000 PRC citizens found shelter in the colony, the Hong Kong administration reported.

SOVIET OFFICIALS SEE BREZHNEV OFF FOR BULGARIA

LD111634Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Konstantin Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow today for a short friendly visit to Sofia at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Leonid Brezhnev will rest in Bulgaria for several days following his visit.

Comrades Brezhnev and Chernenko were seen off at the railway station by: Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Suslov and Ustinov, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev and Tikhonov, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Ryabov, Rusakov and Gorbachev, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; Zimyatin, Kebin, Pavlov, Pegov and Shchelokov, members of the CPSU Central Committee; Aleksandrov and Georgadze, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee; Bogolyubov and Churbanov, members of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; Pavlovskiy, railways minister; and Samodteykin, adviser to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Also among those in the send-off party was Zhulev, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the USSR.

Comrade Brezhnev left for Sofia with Blatov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Mogilevete, deputy administrator in the Department of Administration of Affairs of the CPSU Central Committtee.

SOVIET-BULGARIAN COMMISSION ENDS MOSCOW MEETING 11 JANUARY

LD112230Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] A meeting of the Soviet-Bulgarian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation ended in Moscow today. It considered questions on the further development of this cooperation. Primary attention was paid to a deepening of specialization and joint production on the basis of long-term agreements. Questions concerning a raising of the technical standard and quality of products were also considered. The Soviet delegation was headed by Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Bulgarian delegation by Zarev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

Bulgarian Official on Cooperation

LD112236Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Correspondent Andrey Ptashnikov report]

[Text] A session has been held in Moscow of the Soviet-Bulgarian Standing Subcommission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

[Ptashnikov--begin recording] The Soviet Union and Bulgaria are successfully developing and deepening cooperation in various fields including science and technology. A further example of this has been the session which has just ended in Moscow. Papazov, member of the Secretariat of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Committee for Science and Technical Progress summarized the results of the meeting.

[Papazov--in Bulgarian with superimposed Russian translation] At this session we not only discussed the results of our recent cooperation but also outlined specific steps for its further expansion. In particular, a draft plan was adopted for the years 1981-85 which contains 65 different sections concerning scientific and technical cooperation. Therefore, the session was highly important and successful, and this is particularly indicative on the threshold of the 30th anniversary of CEMA. CEMA is the world's first economic organization of socialist countries founded on the principles of full equality, mutual respect for national interests, comradely mutual aid and mutual benefit. I can say without exaggeration that CEMA is of decisive importance for the fast development of Bulgaria's economy. [words indistinct]

The business that we have accomplished today and signed will help the fulfillment of the big tasks of our parties and governments for the sake of the happiness of our peoples. [end recording]

MOSCOW RADIO MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF ALBANIAN REPUBLIC

AU111659Y Moscow in Albanian to Albania 1530 GMT 11 Jan 79 AU

[Aleksandr Nikolayev commentary on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the proclamation of the Albanian Republic]

[Text] Today, 11 January, marks the 33rd anniversary of Albania's proclamation as a people's republic. This historic event consecrated the victories of the working people of Albania, which they achieved with weapons in hand in the struggle for freedom and independence in their country. This event later determined the path of the country's economic and political development and marked a radical change in the [words indistinct] of the Albanian people. Marking this momentous event in the history of the people of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, let us recall the political situation at the time. After liberating their country from the fascist invaders and defeating the internal reactionaries, the Albanian people encountered grave difficulties caused by the ravages of the war and the big drought in 1945.

Exploiting this situation, the remnants of the former ruling classes launched a renewed struggle against the people's regime, aiming to prevent by all possible means Albania's development on a democratic road. They were actively assisted by the circles then in power in the United States and Britain, which pursued a policy of ignoring the provisional Albanian Government. As a result of the hostile attitude of these countries, Albania was at the time refused membership in the United Nations, despite the fact that the Albanian people had fought mercilessly against fascism on the side of the anti-Hitlerite coalition.

In March 1945, the British Government declared that the situation in Albania was extremely unsettled in order to justify denying recognition to the new administration. The United States, as a precondition to the recognition of Albania, asked that the provisional government recognize the treaties and enslaving agreements signed by former King Zog. In this difficult situation for the Albanian people, the Soviet Union gave them resolute support. On 10 November 1945, shortly before the elections for the constituent assembly which was to conclusively determine the form of Albania's state administration, the Soviet Union recognized the provisional Albanian Government and established diplomatic relations with it.

The Albanian state (?recognized) full well that this action by the Soviet Government provided not only a strong support for the people's regime, but that it also formed a serious obstacle to the intrigues of imperialist reaction against the new republic. Following the establishment of Soviet-Albanian diplomatic relations and the proclamation of Albania as a people's republic, the friendship and cooperation between the two countries was further developed, playing an important role in the progress of the Albanian state on the road of socialist construction. These relations were based on the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty, noninterference in internal matters, territorial integrity and mutual benefit. Marching alongside the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, Albania achieved considerable successes in its cultural and economic development in the fifties and in improving the people's conditions.

Today, on the 33rd anniversary of Albania's proclamation as a people's republic, the Soviet people send to the working people of Albania their best wishes for the construction of socialism.

TASS CITES BORBA ARTICLE ON 'YUGOSLAV DISSIDENTS'

LD101552Y Moscow TASS in English 1537 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, January 10, TASS--Rabid anti-communists persistently return time and again to the question of the so-called "Yugoslav dissidents," writes the newspaper BORBA. They use the signboard of "struggle for human rights" for malicious attacks against Yugoslavia. It is precisely those return [as received] to this subject who base their strategy of destabilising the socialist countries, the strategy of slanderous attacks against socialism on some "concern for human rights." In doing so, they assign the "dissidents" the role of a political tool, which is designed in the first place for fanning the campaign of anti-communism, which has been particularly active recently.

As some people abroad are trying to instill in our minds on these days, BORBA goes on to say, Djilas, Mihailov and some others are "Yugoslav dissidents." One thing is clear: The attempts to contribute towards uniting this opposition, which is different-coloured from the ideological and organisational viewpoint, are based on the distortion of the documents of the all-European conference in Helsinki.

It is quite obvious that behind this artificially whipped up problem are the forces, which are stubbornly and unsuccessfully making suppositions about Yugoslavia's future. It is precisely them who are trying to influence the situation in Yugoslavia in any way, who regard "dissidents" to be their "most striking weapon."

RUSAKOV ATTENDS RECEPTION ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF GERMAN CP

LD102253Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Communist Party of Germany, GDR ambassador to the Soviet Union Ott today hosted a reception. It was attended by Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, together with representatives of party, soviet and public organizations.

U.S. PLANS WEST EUROPEAN 'DEPOT' FOR NUCLEAR ARMS

ID121141Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[A. Grigoryants reply to reader's query in 'Question-Answer' feature: "Pentagon's Dangerous Undertaking"]

[Text] The United States is talking about the possibility of a "limited nuclear war" in Europe. What is this--blackmail or real schemes on the part of the Pentagon generals?

[signed] K. Sevastiyanov, Kherson.

Bourgeois newspapers discuss the prospects of such a war with cynical frankness. The New York TIMES has published a long article by R. Burt which says that the White House is reviewing its strategy for nuclear warfare. The U.S. intention "to prepare for a possible limited nuclear conflict in addition to the ability to participate in large-scale military operations: is mentioned. The author notes that the idea of limited nuclear war is resolutely supported by Z. Brzezinski, the President's assistant for national security affairs, and Defense Secretary H. Brown.

The creators of the new concept do not conceal that the most probable site of a "small" nuclear war is Europe. It is there that the focus of the Pentagon's militarist activity is now being shifted.

The NATO leaders are still pursuing the aim of achieving military superiority over the socialist and other countries in the hope of dictating their will to independent states. A multibillion-dollar long-term program to strengthen the Atlantic bloc's armed forces is being implemented and the quantity of U.S. armaments in Europe is being increased for this purpose.

The concept of "local" nuclear war is part of these preparations. Since it cannot be implemented without the participation of the West European countries themselves, they are now under intensive pressure. Intimidating its NATO partners with the myth of a "Soviet threat," the United States is urging Europeans to make a greater contribution to forming a "joint Western security policy." This means that the bloc members must assist the creation and deployment on their territory of so-called "intermediate weapons"--and particularly new missile systems that will be capable of hitting targets in the western Soviet Union.

According to Jones, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, this plan must incorporate, in addition to the Pershing missile, a surface-launched cruise missile and a medium-range ballistic missile. As we can see, in addition to Washington's improvement of the strategic triad--the deployment of MX mobile missiles, the new Trident submarines and cruise missiles launched from aircraft--the Pentagon is, with increasing persistence, pushing plans to reinforce forward-based facilities--so-called tactical weapons that will be capable of performing strategic tasks. Western Europe is intended to play the role of depot and launch site for these weapons. It is reported that at the unofficial meeting between the leaders of the United States, Britain, France and the FRG on Guadeloupe the U.S. President touched on the question of deploying long-range missiles equipped with nuclear warheads on FRG territory.

As we can see, matters are not confined merely to blackmail which is designed to obtain some kind of political advantage. The issue is much more serious. The United States is nurturing plans which contradict the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act and threaten to create new obstacles to the detente process. There can be no doubt that the Pentagon schemes will encounter a resolute rebuff.

BRITISH AIRCRAFT SALES TO PRC MAY 'DISRUPT' EAST-WEST TIES

LD111934Y Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Boris Kalyagin commentary]

[Text] Democratic groups in Britain are protesting against the decision of the British Government to sell Harrier jump-jets to China. There has been condemnation within the ruling Labor Party itself of a statement the British prime minister, James Callaghan, made at the summit meeting in Guadeloupe between his country, the United States, France and Federal Germany that the deal had been approved in principle. More from our London correspondent Boris Kalyagin:

The International Committee of the Labor Party's Executive Council has issued a special resolution emphasizing that the supplies of Harrier jets to China can disrupt the perspectives for the development of peaceful East-West relations.. They can damage the policy of relaxation of tensions and attempts to stop the arms race, including the SALT talks between the Soviet Union and the United States. Beijing [Peking] intends to buy 90 Harrier jets from Britain worth a total of 600 million pounds sterling and also to buy a licence for their production in Chinese plants. The British leaders are now trying to explain their consent to sell the weapons by saying that it is a profitable business deal. Yet, this case means more than just profits of British munitions corporations. The deal is clearly of an anti-Soviet character. Having agreed to sell these most up-to-date aircraft, the British Government actually encourages the expansionist tendencies of the Chinese leaders who put a stake on worsening international tension and openly declare their desire to put together a front against the Soviet Union. The British DAILY TELEGRAPH reports that Beijing is going to deploy the planes it buys from Britain along the Chinese-Soviet border. There is no truth, either, to the claims made by the Whitehall spokesman that London would like to develop all-round trade and economic relations with China, and that sales of arms are just one of the expected trade agreements. The British press does not conceal the fact that Beijing is mostly interested in purchasing Harrier planes and other military equipment, and that such purchases dominate all Anglo-Chinese negotiations. An urgent request by the leftwing Labor Party MP's, the issue of arms sales to China will be debated in the House of Commons. [sentence as heard] The MP's have also demanded that the prime minister should give a full report to the Commons on this proposed deal with Beijing.

GUADELOUPE TALKS REFLECT 'SERIOUS CONTRADICTIONS' IN WEST

LD121109Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[Arkadiy Maslennikov commentary: "In a Narrow Circle"]

[Text] An unofficial 2-day meeting has taken place on the island of Guadeloupe between the U.S. President, the British prime minister, the French president and the FRG chancellor.

The attention of the world press has been drawn primarily to the composition of the participants in the meeting. Let us recall that something like a "select club" already exists in the capitalist world. These are the seven most powerful industrial states--the United States, Canada, the FRG, France, Britain, Italy and Japan. As was the case in Rambouillet, Puerto Rico, London and Bonn and will be in Tokyo, they are trying jointly to regulate the West's economic and financial problems. On Guadeloupe the circle has grown still smaller. In this connection, the Western press is speculating that the first step has been taken toward creating a privileged Atlantic "directorate" to determine the West's strategy and tactics both in global politics and individual regions.

The secrecy surrounding the Guadeloupe talks is being noted. What kind of "open policy" is this if the conclusions and plans of the talks are concealed so carefully? The participants in the meeting evidently did not wish to demonstrate the contradictions which are characteristic of their current relations.

To judge by brief statements by the four countries' leaders and information leaked by the Western press, the present international situation and the problems confronting the West were reviewed on Guadeloupe. The following topics are named: relations with the East, the Soviet-U.S. SALT talks, the Middle East, Iran, U.S.-Chinese rapprochement, NATO and others.

The participants in the meeting came out in support of the speediest conclusion and ratification of a SALT II agreement. Their approach on other issues, by all accounts, was not distinguished by harmony. In this connection, commentators note, for example, the different attitude of the West European participants on the question of weapons and military technology sales to Beijing [Peking]--to which Washington is privately urging them to consent.

It is probably too early to draw final conclusions on the Guadeloupe meeting. But it is clear that the talks between the leaders of the Western powers, even in a narrow circle, continue to reflect the serious contradictions and disagreements rending the capitalist world.

SWEDISH CP DELEGATION ENDS USSR VISIT 5 JANUARY

LD111549Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jan 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A delegation of Sweden's Left Party-Communists [VPK], which was in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, left for home 5 January. The delegation consisted of VPK Chairman L. Verner; B. Hammar and O. Ogren, members of the VPK Board Executive Committee; and V. Gustavsson, employee of the party board's apparatus.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by V.I. Konotop, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Moskovskiy Obkom; R.I. Kosolapov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of the journal KOMMUNIST; and V.S. Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section.

KIRILLIN RECEIVES FRENCH COMMUNICATIONS OFFICIAL

LD112300Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1426 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 11, TASS--Vladimir Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, today received Norbert Segard, French secretary of state for posts and telecommunications, who is here at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Communications.

The state and future of Soviet-French cooperation in communications were discussed. Bruno de Leusse, French ambassador to the USSR, was present at the talks.

SOVIET MEDIA CONTINUE TO COMMENT ON SITUATION IN IRAN

Threat of 'Soviet Interference' Dismissed

LD121205Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[A. Petrov article: "Specter of the 'Soviet Threat,' and Real Interference"]

[Text] In the past, when the physician's art was inadequate to surmount disease, it was frequently announced that the patient was possessed by a "devil," and medical inquisitors--exorcists--were called on to drive it out. With the help of surgical instruments not unlike instruments of torture, they happily delivered the patient from "Satan" and, most frequently, from life as well.

It seems that this medieval profession has not died out in our enlightened age. Indeed, modern exorcists among certain Western statesmen with the assistance of the bourgeois press, attempt to doctor not individual people but whole countries or even regions. And they class as "diseases" any turn of events which in one way or another does not suit the imperialist powers or which affects their "special" interests.

The register of ailments includes the upsurge of the peoples' liberation struggle, their attempts to protect their independence and sovereignty against foreign interference, their wish to free themselves from imperialist rule and to gain control of their own natural riches and, finally, the legitimate desire of every people to advance along the path of democratic, social transformations. And the "treatment" recommended is immediate and, in the majority of cases, compulsory. But a pretext is needed, you know. There is always a pretext--and a tested one--at hand: "Soviet interference." It does not matter that this is a specter, a phantom. But then, how many police actions and imperialist adventures have been sanctified and given cover by it, even if at a later date they have had to acknowledge through clenched teeth that no confirmation of "Soviet interference" has come to light.

The present events in Iran are no exception. Since the U.S. designs to channel these events in a direction suitable for the Americans were frustrated, an old acquaintance loomed on the horizon--the specter of the "Soviet threat." What if it isn't Soviet but American ships that are plying the Persian Gulf and adjacent seas awaiting further orders, or if specialists from the CIA, the FBI and other American secret services--who trained agents of the Iranian SAVAK secret police in the recent past--are now advising on how to suppress demonstrations and disunite the antishah camp? What if American and other Western weapons are being used to shoot down unarmed people, or if the United States is supplying Iran with more and more new "equipment to combat troublemakers"?

The "American presence" in Iran, if you listen to statements by U.S. officials and read Western newspapers, has no bearing, it turns out, on that country's internal affairs. Thousands of Americans, so Washington maintains, are engaged in Iran on "American affairs," which include, among others, even determining the routes along which demonstrators are or are not permitted to march in Tehran, for example.

Iranians are reluctant to believe the words of others; they believe their own eyes. Every day Iranians come up against U.S. attempts to run Iran as though it were its own private domain, and they are protesting increasingly resolutely against this. The United States does not endeavor to justify itself, but explains: "We are defending Iran against planned Soviet interference."

As the New York TIMES acknowledges, it was pointed out at President Carter's conference with foreign policy advisers that "no Soviet military steps have been noted, and the Soviet press, on the contrary, is constantly speaking of noninterference in Iran's affairs." But this is not important. A pretext is needed. It is prepared urgently. Thus, the Washington POST announces that none other than...Moscow Radio is responsible for the growth of anti-American feeling in Iran. France's LE FIGARO, violating the much-suffering paper, prints cock-and-bull stories about "hundreds of Soviet agents" in Iran and thousands of "Moscow-trained" provocateurs. Thousands are not enough for Beijing [Peking] propaganda. With the help of simple arithmetical calculations tens of thousands of servicemen designated "special troops" appear who are able to speak Persian and so forth.

When provocateurs make increasingly loud noises, this sometimes means they are masking preparations for major adventures. As the New York TIMES reports, "Pentagon analysts deem it necessary to increase the military role of American Armed Forces in that region of the globe, including extending the naval presence and forming special contingents of ground and air forces designed to conduct combat operations in that zone." There is talk of accelerated preparations for an "extreme measure"--a coup and the establishment of a military dictatorship in Iran--if the Bakhtiar government is unable to instill "order" or if it seeks to normalize the situation by making excessive concessions to the opposition democratic forces. A number of indications attest that this is more than simply talk.

Whatever steps those who like to interfere in others' affairs might be planning to take behind the smokescreen of arguments about a "Soviet threat," they should recall once again the position of the Soviet Union, which has warned most authoritatively against such interference in Iran's affairs by anyone, in any form and on any pretext whatever.

U.S. Trying To Prove Soviet 'Involvement'

LD111345Y Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

["Following CIA's Instructions"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, January 11, TASS--In conditions of the mounting crisis and growth of discontent in Iran over U.S. interference in the country's internal affairs, U.S. special services have decided to resort to publication of all sorts of invented stories trying with their aid to prove the Soviet Union's "involvement" in the current events in Iran. These false stories groundlessly claim that Soviet troops are allegedly being massed on the border with Iran and that border fences have already been removed from the Soviet-Iranian border to allow them to pass through. All sorts of other groundless inventions are cited. All this propaganda is in conflict with the clear and unambiguous stand of the USSR, which has already repeatedly declared its non-interference in Iran's internal affairs.

The Iranian newspaper AZHANGE SIYASI published an article alleging that a Soviet spy ring was set up in Iran. The article was signed by a certain Farzi Shahedi, whose dubious past is notorious in Iran. American special services have arranged for a series of publications in some other Iranian newspapers under the common headline "USSR's Interference in the Affairs of Iran."

All these publications are an outright lie. And the aim of propagation of such falsehoods is well known. The USA is out to put up a smokescreen as a cover for its military intervention in Iran's internal affairs.

Meanwhile, U.S pressure on Iran is becoming increasingly obvious, considering the presence of U.S. naval ships in the Persian Gulf area and the increasing flow of reports on the sending from the USA of U.S. war planes to bases near Iran. All these facts bear convincing evidence to the fact that the USA has not given up its plans of direct interference in Iran's affairs.

Antishah, Anti-U.S. Sentiments in Army

LD121023Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Report from 'International news roundup based on the reports of IZVESTIYA, TASS and foreign news agency and press correspondents, prepared by B. Vinogradov': "Iran: Situation Remains Complex"]

[Text] A day of mourning in memory of the victims who have died in clashes with troops during the antigovernment demonstrations is being held 8 January in Iran at the opposition's call. As REUTER notes, the new government of Shahpur Bakhtiar, even before it has been fully formed, has come up against broad protests by the Iranian public. The parliamentary vote of confidence in the government scheduled for Monday has been postponed until Tuesday in view of the acute situation in the country.

Khomeyni, the influential political and religious leader who is currently in exile in France, called the formation of the new Iranian Government a "dangerous conspiracy prepared by the shah and the international clique in an attempt to preserve the monarchy in Iran." Touching on the shah's statement of his intention to go abroad "on vacation," and regarding the creation of a Regency Council in the country for the period of his absence, Khomeyni, AFP reports, demanded that the shah abdicate.

The composition of the Iranian Cabinet headed by Bakhtiar testifies that the new premier has not succeeded in obtaining support from the main groups--both civilian and religious--opposed to the regime, the New York TIMES writes. The Washington POST believes that the shah's announcement of his intention to leave Iran is part of a plan elaborated by Bakhtiar aimed at "restoring order" in the country and "at the same time saving the monarchy."

Reports coming in from Iran speak of an intensification of antishah and anti-American sentiments among Iranian troops which have hitherto been the main prop of the regime and guarantee of American influence in that country. As a correspondent of Lebanon's ASH-SHA'B reports from Tehran, at one military base near the Iranian capital a group of opposition-minded servicemen shot 14 officers for participating in the brutal suppression of the antigovernment demonstrations. In the southern part of the country another group of soldiers tried those who participated in the bloody reprisals against striking oilfield workers. More than 400 servicemen have deserted from the military garrison in (Keredzh) in the past month.

Antishah and anti-American slogans and inscriptions have been posted on the walls of houses, fences and store windows in the capital and many other cities: Yankees Out of Iran!" "Down With CIA Agents!" "People, Arm Yourselves!" There are reports of strikes by railroad, mail and telegraph workers and at Tehran's central airport. Tehran University lecturers are again staging a sit-in. The population of most cities is suffering an acute shortage of foodstuffs, electricity, kerosene and gas for heating premises in the winter conditions. Stores, banks and public enterprises in the capital are closed.

U.S. Trying To Pressure Monopolies

LD111202Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 10 Dec 78 LD

[From "the International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin]

[Text] The situation in Iran remains tense. The generals talk openly about a military coup, while through the Arabian Sea storm clouds, U.S. ships can be clearly discerned, moving toward the country. The bourgeois news agencies maintain that the United States has changed its approach to events in Iran. If before, they contend, it had gambled on preserving the shah's regime, now it is prepared to sacrifice him. But the aim of U.S. policy consists in the preservation not of the shah as such but the position of the American monopolies. And here, no changes have taken place. Rather, perhaps, interference is taking on a more evident and overt nature.

According to reports coming out of Iran as well as material in the American press, it appears that the United States is leading matters toward a military coup in Iran, reckoning in particular on using the Iranian Armed Forces for this purpose. And in this, the suggestion is to remove from power the present civilian government of Bakhtiar and replace it with a military dictatorship. These same sources indicate that the American circles referred to are ready to carry out this action either with the participation of the shah or without him. That is the only distinction.

Since yesterday, three more U.S. Navy ships--the guided missile destroyers Decatur and Hull and the destroyer Kincaid--have appeared just off the Iranian coast. They have joined up with the guided missile cruiser Sterett, the destroyer Waddell and the frigate Bradley which have been in the area since mid-November. Another three American ships remained stationed in the waters of the Persian Gulf. Late last night a report came in that the United States is sending a dozen of its most up-to-date F-15 fighter-bombers, as well as some 300 technicians on nine C-141 transport planes, to neighboring Saudi Arabia. The State Department hastened to announce that the squadron of combat planes is being sent to Saudi Arabia on a visit at the invitation of the local government. However, that diplomatic version is not accepted even by the UP agency. Reporting on the planes being sent to Saudi Arabia, UP writes frankly of a new step aimed at demonstrating American military presence in the Middle East in connection with the events in Iran.

And one more fact. Immediately after his return to Washington from the island of Guadeloupe, President Carter yesterday received the CIA chief, Admiral Turner. Iran was reported to have been the subject of discussion. There is no need to guess at the tone of the discussion. Suffice to recall that it was the CIA that organized the overthrow of the National Front government headed by Dr Mossadeq in Iran 25 years ago. In an interview with the newspaper LE MONDE, the Iranian political and religious leader, Ayatollah Khomeyni, said that the United States would like to subordinate all countries to its influence, but we will never agree to such oppression.

Vance Press Conference

LD120712Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Fresh testimony to the fact that Washington is keeping the development of events in Iran under its control is provided by a press conference by U.S. Secretary of State Vance, which has been held in Washington. Vance expressed full support for the Bakhtiar Cabinet and appealed to the Iranian Armed Forces to cooperate with the government.

Vance declared that the shah has decided to leave Iran for a rest in the next few days. He will leave in his place a Regency Council, which will act as a collective head of state. The secretary of state approved the shah's decision. He (?then) spoke of the White House's great interest in Iran as a country that occupies an important, strategic position and one that is a major supplier of oil to the West.

Egypt Defends 'Antipeople' Regime

LD111856Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The Egyptian papers, including the newspaper AL-AKHBAR and the magazine OCTOBER, this week published numerous articles defending the antipopular regimes in Iran. Cairo Radio also carried similar comment. In line with the Egyptian information media's attempt to follow in the footsteps of the United States in every respect, these articles and comments tried to convince public opinion that the mass strikes and demonstrations in Iran were not the result of the corrupt policy of the Iranian regime and the domination of the American imperialists but the results of intrigues by subversive elements seeking to create chaos in the gulf area.

This is not the first time Cairo has expressed the desire to follow in the steps of Washington. In fact, As-Sadat's entire policy is based on this. But this time the Egyptian administration went so far with its enthusiasm in defending American interests in Iran that it exceeded Washington itself in this field. The Iranian people who are opposed to American domination are in fact fighting to bolster their political and economic independence. The United States has been robbing Iran of its hidden resources and American monopolies have made billions of dollars in profits from Iranian oil. On the other hand, the revenue Iran received was spent on American weapons and American advisers.

Now Washington is openly interfering in Iran's affairs trying to save its positions there, and Cairo has risen to defend it. Isn't this because Cairo is worried that it will find itself in a position similar to that of the Iranian regime because it has opened the doors widely in the face of American imperialism and aroused the wrath of the Egyptian people. The leaders of the Iranian opposition have declared to foreign pressmen that the opposition is also struggling to block all aid to Israel including supplying oil to it, and to eliminate the consequences of the Israeli aggression and to increase support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people. This is a stand Cairo should have welcomed because it is fully in line with the Arab position that Cairo supports in words only. But the policy of submission to Washington which prompts Cairo to betray the interests of the Arab nation has played a decisive role here and thus the Egyptian authorities have risen to defend the antipeople regime in Iran.

11 Jan Situation Report

LD111850Y Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] New York, January 11, TASS--The New York DAILY NEWS reports that President Carter had held an urgent conference in the White House with the participation of the U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and the presidential assistant for national security affairs, Zbigniew Brzezinski. This shows, the paper notes, that the United States is prepared for any action to secure the creation of a pro-Western government in that strategically important country should the shah be forced to surrender his power.

The paper also writes that the President has already ordered the dispatch of 12 F-15 aircraft, piloted by American crews, to Saudi Arabia and a naval task force to the Indian Ocean. The aircraft carrier "Constellation" and the missile cruiser "Leahy" are to remain in the South China Sea on Presidential orders. In this connection the paper notes that the U.S. President has assumed direct supervision of U.S. actions in Iran.

It is reported from Tehran that today Prime Minister Bakhtiar had presented his Cabinet to the deputies of Majlis, the lower chamber of the Iranian Parliament.

In an address to the deputies he outlined the main elements of his government's programme. He promised to disband the SAVAK political police, gradually lift the martial law that was imposed several months ago on Iran's major cities, restore the population's civil rights and freedoms, release all political prisoners and urgently put on trial those guilty of embezzling public funds and violating legality.

Touching on foreign policy matters Bakhtiar said his government intended to review relations with the Republic of South Africa and Israel, in particular to stop oil deliveries to those countries. He spoke os his striving to develop relations with Moslem and neighbouring states.

The Tehran newspaper KEYHAN questions the government's ability in the obtaining situation to fulfil this programme. Employees of most ministries and other government institutions are boycotting the members of the new Cabinet. For that reason the positions of the Bakhtiar government remain shaky, political observers point out. In an interview printed today in the newspaper KEYHAN, the prime minister himself admitted the existence of a serious danger of a military coup "of the Pinochet type".

A statement by General Hosroudad, commander of the army air force, was circulated in Tehran today. The general warned that if the Bakhtiar government failed to prevent the shah's departure from Iran "the military will not be sitting on their hands". General Hosroudad, who is in actual command of special paratrooper detachments, reflects the sentiments of a part of the Iranian Army's high command. Attention is also drawn to the vigorous activities of the Iranian ambassador in the United States, Zahedi, who is now in Tehran, and who, according to some reports, is keeping close contact with the army command. Zahedi, it is noted in political circles, is known for his closeness to the shah. He is the son of the General Zahedi who suppressed the Mossadeq movement in Iran in the 1950's with the aid of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Kabul, January 10, TASS--The Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has strongly condemned the attempts of imperialist interference in Iran's internal affairs and stressed that the Iranian people should shape its own destiny.

Addis Ababa, January 11, TASS--A statement of Ethiopia's Foreign Ministry has been circulated here. It says that socialist Ethiopia is following with alarm the attempts of imperialist interference in Iran. The increased activity of the American Navy in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, the document says, presents a serious threat to stability in that region, to universal peace and security.

PRAVDA CITES IRAQI CP PAPER ON FRICTION WITH BA'TH PARTY

LD111345Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 79 p 4 LD

["Own information" report: "Article in the Newspaper TARIQ ASH-SHA'B"]

[Text] The Iraqi communist newspaper TARIQ ASH-SHA'B recently published an editorial devoted to the question of relations among the progressive national-patriotic forces in Iraq. Cooperation between them the article notes, not only has tremendous significance for the destiny of Iraq's progressive development but is also exerting a beneficial influence on the situation in the Arab world. Proceeding from its own experience and the experience of the entire national movement in the country, the Iraqi Communist Party regards cooperation among the patriotic parties and organizations as the basic condition for successes for the Iraqi revolutionary movement, particularly in the sphere of socio-economic transformations.

The importance and significance of this cooperation increases particularly now that imperialism, Zionism and reaction are galvanizing their subversive actions in the Arab world, as has been reflected in the Camp David deal and subsequent persistent attempts to liquidate the Palestine resistance movement and perpetuate Israel's occupation of the Arab lands. In Iraq these actions are aimed at undermining the progressive National Patriotic Front and splitting the forces belonging to it, primarily the Ba'th Party and the Communist Party. The Iraqi Communist Party, TARIQ ASH-SHA'B states, has made and is continuing to make efforts to halt the deterioration of relations with the ruling Ba'th Party and not only to preserve the cooperation between the two parties but also to develop and intensify it still further. But solving this task is beyond the strength of a single party. It can be resolved only with the other national-patriotic parties. The history of the revolutionary movement in Iraq, as of other revolutionary movements, convincingly attests that the consolidation of one of the parties belonging to the alliance also strengthens its other members while the weakening of any of them inevitably has an adverse effect on the positions of the other patriotic forces.

We would not repeat this obvious fact, the article says, were it not for the widespread persecution of communists in Iraq and repressions against the Communist Party's organizations and press. This has been continuing for over a year and has assumed a character threatening to cause great harm to the gains of the revolutionary movement in Iraq and to create a favorable situation for the galvanization of the activity of reactionary forces.

The Iraqi communists have constantly striven to make an objective assessment of the situation that has taken place and to explain the Communist Party's position to the Ba'th Party leadership. Unfortunately, this has so far failed to lead to the adoption of measures that would create a situation favoring the exchange of opinions in the spirit of the national action charter and the experience of the two parties' joint struggle.

ALGERIA PREPARING FOR 25 JANUARY FLN CONGRESS

LD121021Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jan 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "Preparing For the Congress"]

[Text] Algiers, 4 January--The constituent session of the commission to prepare for the National Liberation Front (FLN) congress which opens 25 January has been held here. The commission is headed by R. Bitat, acting president of Algeria.

In his speech at the session, R. Bitat said that the party congress will complete the process of state political building in Algeria which was initiated by the adoption of the country's program document--the National Charter.

The decision to convene the congress reflects the Algerian political leadership's loyalty to the policy line mapped out by H. Boumediene, M. Yahaoui, head of the FLN apparatus, said in his speech.

EGYPTIAN POLITICIAN FEARS REPEAT OF IRANIAN CRISIS

LD111430Y Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, January 11, TASS--"Egypt may well become an arena of events resembling the Iranian ones if the national wealth of the country is still distributed only amidst a restricted circle of people while the overwhelming majority of the population vegetates in poverty". This conclusion was drawn by Ahmed Hussein, the well known Egyptian political figure. Notwithstanding the substantial aid received by the A.R.E. Government from abroad, he points out, the condition of the Egyptian economy is not improving. On the contrary, ever more new outstanding problems emerge while the old ones are becoming ever more acute. From year to year the government gives ever more pledges to the people, which, like their predecessors, are not honored.

Thus, for instance, the authorities have been promising for many years that 250,000 apartments will be built annually. In reality, last year only 10,000 hastily built apartments were made available and hundreds of thousands of Egyptians still live either in dilapidated buildings, risking every minute to be buried under their ruins, or had to evacuate them and just live in the streets.

Neither is there any progress in the solution of other problems of the mass of the people such as the food shortage, the transport crisis, difficulties with means of communications, etc. The situation in the country is steadily worsening, though Egypt got about 15,000 million pounds in credits from abroad, Ahmed Hussein says.

PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO PDRY

LD112225Y Moscow TASS in English 2046 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Aden, January 11, TASS--A delegation of the Palestine Liberation Front, led by its general secretary, Tal'at Ya'qub, left Aden after an official visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party.

In their joint communique the two sides condemned the machinations of imperialist and reactionary circles which seek to aggravate tension in the region and to interfere with the development of the Yemeni revolution. They denounced [words indistinct] against the Palestinian people who are led by the Palestine Liberation Organization--their only lawful representative.

The PLF delegation highly assessed the successes achieved by Democratic Yemen in building a new life. The two delegations spoke out in support of the struggle of the Lebanese progressive movement and the Omani people under the leadership of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman. The communique also stresses that stronger relations with socialist countries, in the first place with the Soviet Union, a true friend and strategic ally of the Arab peoples, is a vital imperative. Any attempts to undermine such relations, the communique says do serious harm to the cause of the entire Arab national liberation movement.

RESUMPTION OF GREEK-TURKISH TALKS ON AEGEAN SEA WELCOMED

LD10223Y Moscow in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, as you know, the Turkish-Greek talks have been resumed in Vienna. This will, no doubt, be welcomed by those to whom the cause of peace in the Eastern Mediterranean is dear.

The representatives of these two countries have come to the conference table to resolve some difficult problems, particularly the problem of the continental shelf. Ever since the discovery of oil on the Aegean seabed, the dispute between the two neighboring countries has become more acute. This dispute has been going on for quite some time and attempts to settle it in a manner compatible with the interests of both countries have not proved fruitful so far.

On the other hand, dear listeners, international relations demonstrate that the solution of such problems is not such a difficult example of the agreement concerning demarcation of the continental shelf in the Black Sea. This agreement was reached in an extremely short time between Turkey and the Soviet Union during Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit's visit to Moscow last year. The issue was discussed constructively and in an atmosphere of mutual trust. The two sides, bearing in mind rules of international law, came to agreement on the demarcation of the Black Sea continental shelf based on principles of justice and equality. Because of this, it became possible to settle this question between the Soviet Union and Turkey very quickly.

Let us cast a glance at the conditions under which the question concerning the Aegean continental shelf is being discussed. It appears that behind the scenes the (?influence) of the NATO community is felt here, and the NATO circles are attempting to put their weight alternately on one or the other side of the scales, depending on the political situation. Apart from exploiting the Turkish-Greek disputes over the continental shelf issue for their own interests, imperialist circles linked to NATO are exploiting the contradictions between these two countries in the Cyprus issue as well. Had it not been for the imperialist intervention from the outside, all these issues would long ago have been settled, in the interests of all interested parties.

The Turkish and Greek peoples are next-door neighbors, and representatives of these two nations have repeatedly proclaimed their desire to live in peace and friendship. The peaceful settlement of the disputes existing between them would, without any doubt, help improve relations between these two countries and--at the same time--render the general atmosphere in this region healthier. The resumption of the Vienna talks can therefore be regarded as a useful step in favor of detente in the Eastern Mediterranean and a hopeful development for the improvement of relations between the two neighboring peoples.

RHODESIAN DRAFT CONSTITUTION 'FACELIFTING OPERATION'

LD112320Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

["From the "Glance at the British Scene" program presented by NOVOYE VREMYA's Viktor Sidenko]

[Text] The eve of the new year failed to see the second declaration of independence which the Rhodesian racists envisaged as part of what they call their internal settlement. Nevertheless, the Smith regime has not given up its schemes to this effect. On the contrary, it is trying to hasten their implementation. One of the first steps in this direction has already been taken--the draft of a new constitution has been made public in Rhodesia. It is to be the subject of a referendum on the 30th of this month. And in April there are to be parliamentary elections, following which Rhodesia will again be declared an independent state.

Be that as it may, but an analysis of the racists' frame draft consitution reveals that even after the second UDI, little will have changed for the country's African majority. All the key posts in economic, political and social affairs will continue to be in the hands of a strong group of European settlers. In other words, the racist regime is merely to have a facelifting operation, to make it seem more respectable to the world.

The draft constitution stipulates that 28 out of the 100 seats in Parliament will be reserved for white members, who will moreover have a veto. The European community are to retain considerable privileges. They will be assured one-quarter of all the ministerial portfolios, control over the public services, the prisons and the armed forces.

Since there are more than 10 times as many Africans as Europeans in Rhodesia, it is quite clear the constitution will consolidate rather than abolish race discrimination. Still, the authors of the constitution are trying to persuade the African and world public that the old racist Rhodesia is dead. With this purpose in view, it is proposed, in the draft, to rename the country and call it Zimbabwe-Rhodesia. But surely, what really matters is not the name but the substance, after all what's in a name? The situation is clearly such that there are no signs of racism in Rhodesia dismantling itself. Ian Smith merely continues his maneuvering in a bid to gain time so as to retrench his forces.

The whole farce of the internal settlement staged by the racists would scarcely have been possible without the connivance of the Western powers, and above all, the United States and Great Britain. While engaged in their haggling with Smith, as protracted as it is futile, they are clearly trying to make it appear to the world public that Smith is some independent agency that has to be reckoned with. At the same time, it is becoming increasingly obvious what the scheme is among those in Washington and London who shape Rhodesian policy. The scheme consists in trying to impress on the world that Smith is some kind of a tail which is trying to wag its master.

This being so there is little that can be done about him. It is necessary to make concessions to him and take him in earnest. But is it really so? Britain and the United States have the means to make the racists behave. Even Smith himself makes no secret of this.

In a reference to the United States and Britain in his new year message, he said that they and they alone have the key to an urgent solution of the problems of Rhodesia. This is a fact. The whole question is merely in whose interests those problems will be solved.

Obviously, if the West were really interested in a fair solution of the problem in the interests of the majority of the population, Smith would not have been so bold as to come out with his internal settlement plan which seeks to consolidate the racist system. It would have been enough for Britain and the United States to join earnestly in the economic boycott of Rhodesia for the racist regime to have collapsed literally in a few months. Surely, it is no secret that the oil reaching Rhodesia is of Western origin, and that Rhodesian raw materials are being sold on Western markets. Little wonder it is often said of the economic sanctions introduced against the illegal racist regime more than 10 years ago, that the system has more holes than Swiss cheese. The West thus has the means to abolish racism in Rhodesia. All it lacks is the wish to do so. Instead of helping the Zimbabwe people to attain genuine freedom, the powers that be in the Western capitals welcome Smith and his henchmen with open arms, turn a blind eye on the recruitment of mercenaries for Smith's army and try to split the ranks of the opponents of racism.

All this clearly makes the Western powers accomplices of the racist regime's maneuvers. But Smith and his Western patrons cannot possibly succeed, and weighty confirmation of this is provided by the Rhodesian white settlers who are leaving the country by the thousands every month.

ETHIOPIA EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER IRAN, KAMPUCHEA

LD111111Y Moscow TASS in English 1031 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

["Against Imperialist Interference in the Affairs of Iran and Kampuchea"--TASS headline]

[Text] Addis Ababa, January 11, TASS--Socialist Ethiopia is expressing a deep concern over attempts at imperialist powers' interference in the internal affairs of the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf area, says a statement by the Ethiopian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The statement was circulated here.

Facts indicate, the statement points out, that imperialist powers are conducting a campaign of suppressing popular uprisings and are aiding reactionary regimes the type of the shah of Iran and the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

Socialist Ethiopia is condemning imperialism's intrigues against the people of Iran and Kampuchea and is stating its full and unqualified support for the struggle of the popular masses, the statement emphasizes.

MOSCOW: PEKING SAID TRYING TO TURN ASEAN INTO MILITARY ALLIANCE

OW110432Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia
1400 GMT 10 Jan 79 OW

[Text] At a meeting with U.S. senators, Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] stated that China favors military cooperation among ASEAN member countries. This in fact is a call for this organization to turn into a military bloc. This station's observer (Shmidtin) has the following to say:

ASEAN member countries have repeatedly pointed out that ASEAN was not established for military purposes, but for economic cooperation. The well-known 1971 Kuala Lumpur Declaration and the series of statement by top leaders of ASEAN member countries have stressed ASEAN's peace-loving character. A few days ago, talking to (?Bangkok papers') reporters, Thai Prime Minister Chamanan once again pointed out that ASEAN is an economic association and firmly opposed to ASEAN's taking any military action.

ASEAN member countries firmly oppose any attempt to bring their organization onto a military path. ASEAN member countries proceed from their own national interests. If ASEAN member countries become a military alliance, they would have to increase their military expenditures, diverting material resources urgently needed by their national economies, and would violate the basic idea of ASEAN foreign policy, turning Southeast Asia into a peaceful, free and neutral region.

China's behavior in trying to push ASEAN onto the road of military cooperation proves that the leaders in Beijing [Peking] do not take into account the true national interests of Southeast Asian countries. They are not interested in the economic prosperity of ASEAN member countries and the realization of ASEAN's major foreign policy proposals. Deng's statement reveals the lies spread by Beijing's propaganda machine that China supports the idea of a Southeast Asian peaceful zone. If a military bloc is formed in Southeast Asia, how can there be sustained peace in this region?

The timing of Deng's provocative proposal merits attention. In the past few days, Kampuchea has won national liberation and declared that it will pursue a peaceful foreign policy in Southeast Asia. The aggressive foreign policy of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime was the source of tension in Southeast Asia. This source is now eliminated, and all of Southeast Asia has broad prospects for construction and development. In calling for ASEAN's militarization, China's leaders are blatantly trying to undermine these broad prospects, hinder the development of friendly relations and cooperation among all the people in Southeast Asia and again create tensions in this region in order to turn Southeast Asia into a captive of their expansionist actions.

[Moscow in Mandarin to China at 1600 GMT on 10 January adds: According to an AP report, Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoiping [Teng Hsiao-ping] said to some U.S. senators that Beijing [Peking] leaders hope that the United States would expand its military involvement in the Western Pacific and further strengthen Japan's Armed Forces, and that the ASEAN member nations would promote military cooperation.

[Beijing's leaders have always encouraged U.S. imperialism to strengthen its military presence in Asia. The Pentagon has built a complete series of military bases from Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean to Japan and South Korea. U.S. imperialism attempts to use these military bases to control South, East and Southeast Asia.

[The U.S. military bases advocated by Beijing also threaten China's security. The revival of Japanese militarism and the militarization of ASEAN are not in the interests of the Chinese people. The Chinese people sincerely hope that relations among Asian countries be built on the principle of peaceful coexistence, and that world detente be expanded to include the Asian Continent.]

INDOCHINA

SOVIET COMMENT ON NEW CAMBODIAN REGIME CONTINUES

People's Republic of Kampuchea Proclaimed

LD111358Y Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, January 11, TASS--The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea today proclaimed the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the KAMPUCHEAN NEWS AGENCY reported.

KNUFNS 'Manifesto' Reported

LD111904Y Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

["Manifesto of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council"--TASS headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, January 11, TASS--The KAMPUCHEAN NEWS AGENCY has issued the manifesto of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea.

The uprising started by the Kampuchean people in the name of salvation of the country has been crowned with full victory, says the document. The capital Phnom Penh was fully liberated on January 7, 1979. The reactionary dictatorial regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary [clique] has fallen. From now on, Kampuchea is truly independent and free, and the Kampuchean people is the true master of its country and its destiny.

The great victory scored under the banner of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation has ushered in a new era in Kampuchea's history, an era of genuine independence and freedom, when the country is not subordinated to any foreign state. The glorious victory has put an end to the unjust war unleashed by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique on the instigation and with the support of a foreign state, which was waged counter to the national interests and undermined the traditional friendship between the Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples.

The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea solemnly proclaims on behalf of the entire Kampuchean people: The dictatorial fascist regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique is abolished, the People's Republic of Kampuchea is founded.

The manifesto says that the People's Republic of Kampuchea realizes the aspirations of the people as regards democratic freedoms, the freedom of religion, the right to work, to rest, to education, respects the dignity and private life of all citizens, establishes equality between man and woman and between various nationalities of Kampuchea.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea pursues a foreign policy of peace, friendship and nonalignment, striving to make a contribution to the cause of peace, stability and flourishing in South East Asia, in the cause of peace and progress all over the world.

The People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the manifesto stresses, solemnly proclaims that it is the sole legitimate representative of the nation in inter-state relations, at the United Nations Organisation, in the nonalignment movement and at international organisations, which Kampuchea joined. The council declares that it will preserve the diplomatic relations existing between Kampuchea and other countries, and is ready to establish diplomatic relations with other states in conformity with the principles of peaceful coexistence, respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in the internal affairs of every country, equality and respect for mutual interests.

The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea is profoundly convinced that peace-loving peoples and governments of the whole world will further support the just struggle of the Kampuchean people, whose aim is the construction of peace-loving, independent, democratic, neutral, nonaligned Kampuchea marching along the road towards socialism.

Clique Escapes Through Thailand

LD111330Y Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Bangkok, January 11, TASS--It follows from a report by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand that the former ringleaders of the Phnom Penh puppet regime Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan, escaping from the wrath of the people, asked the Thai authorities to let them pass across Thai territory to China. It is reported, that their request was granted.

According to information from Kampuchea, the head of the pro-Beijing [Peking] clique Pol Pot has already fled to China.

Kornilov Commentary

LD111824Y Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

["The Just Cause of the People of Kampuchea and Intrigues by the Reaction"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 11, TASS--TASS political commentator Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The Western news agencies report that a meeting of the United Nations Security Council "on the Kampuchean question" will be held in New York today. On the even of this event the Beijing [Peking] propaganda launched a loud slanderous campaign aimed at distorting the events in Kampuchea, Prince Sihanouk was urgently transferred from China to New York and presented at the United Nations, credentials signed by ... Ieng Sary. Strange though it may be, but those who sent the prince to the United Nations are not embarassed that the signature affixed to the credentials is actually a blank, a political nil, since Ieng Sary has been swept away from the political scene by the Kampuchean people once and forever.

All this bustle (it is really difficult to find some other definition) pursues a very definite aim: to use the events in Kampuchea to make yet another attempt to undermine the growing international prestige of Socialist Vietnam by presenting matters in such a way as though Vietnam had "committed aggression" against Kampuchea. In the process, Beijing and the circles in the West, that are not adverse to repeating the inventions of propaganda, totally ignore the undeniable fact that the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, that was on the payroll of the Beijing regime, had collapsed not as a result of some mythical "intrigues from the outside", but as a result of an uprising by the Kampuchean people, and collapsed precisely because it did not have, and could not have, any social roots in its own country.

The crude attempt to distort the real development of events in Kampuchea is an example of the anti-Vietnamese chauvinistic directedness of the policy pursued by the present leadership of China which, as is known, stages provocations against Vietnam also in relation to a number of other matters. In this connection observers draw attention to the fact that lately the Chinese rulers are rushing large military forces directly to the borders with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. As it is stated by the American CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR with reference to well-informed sources, China is encouraged to its new aggressiveness by its new relations with the United States.

Designed to whip up tension in Southeast Asia, Beijing's actions are an attempt to use the United Nations Organisation for interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs and these actions are being taken at a time when the world public is hailing the victory of Kampuchea's revolutionary-patriotic forces, rightly regarding this victory as an important step towards creating favourable prospects for strengthening peace in the Indochina Peninsula in accordance with the national aspirations of the peoples of this region and without outside interference.

The press in various countries stresses that the purpose of the United National Front of National Salvation, the true expressor of the interests and aspirations of the Kampuchean people, is to create a really peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea that will build socialism. There is every reason to say that Kampuchea has now received a possibility together with other peaceloving states to make a worthy contribution to the cause of developing cooperation and goodneighbourhood in Southeast Asia in accordance with the principle of peaceful coexistence, on the basis of non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

Beijing's maneuvers in connection with the events in Kampuchea lay bare once again the real aims of the Beijing rulers that fully contradict the aspirations of the peoples of Southeast Asia, which are interested in the strengthening of peace and goodneighbourhood. Broad circles of the world public resolutely condemn Beijing's hegemonistic sallies against Socialist Vietnam, come out against intereference in the internal affairs of the sovereign People's Republic of Kampuchea whose people has become the full-fledged and sole master of its country as a result of the overthrow of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

PRC Leaders Split on Developments

LD121044Y Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

["Beijing [Peking] Tries Out a New Tactic"--TASS headline]

[Text] Singapore, January 12, TASS--A number of influential observers close to official circles express similar apprisals concerning Beijing's [Peking's] stand in connection with the events in Kampuchea. They unanimously note, in particular, the fact that among the Chinese leadership dispirited by so a rapid collapse of their placemen, there is no unity as to how to react to the Kampuchean developments. In the Beijing top line-up there is a fierce polemic between two groupings that adhere to polar [as received] viewpoints. One group is calling for a continuation of aid to the overthrown clique of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary by any means including an armed interference, and the other consider it an error that China had not abandoned in time the odious figure of Pol Pot who is said to have been brought to power by the "gang of four". They in Beijing apparently, are tending to shifting the blame on Pol Pot personally for all the doings of his regime and to try out a new tactic in Kampuchea and, possibly, new stooges. It is considered probable that the Chinese will resort to their traditional tactics of supporting "rebel forces", tactics which for many years has been practised in Burma, Thailand, and other countries neighbouring on China.

Local observers also agree that were it not for Beijing's aid, the regime of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary would have fallen still earlier. The regime engendered universal hatred brought about by the policy of genocide which led to the death of millions of Kampucheans. Pol Pot's fate was predetermined by the bankruptcy of his economic undertakings that ruined the country's entire economy and aggravated the difficulties which had been inherited from the devastating war.

Progressive Forces Welcome Regime

LD112004Y Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 11, TASS--Commentator Sergey Seregin writes:

The victory of the revolutionary patriotic forces of Kampuchea which liberated the capital Phnom Penh, and established the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, continues to remain the focus of world public attention. These events were received in the world as a logical and natural result of the struggle, as the success of the people who rose in rebellion against a militant and inhuman regime. The liberation of Phnom Penh, it is said in many international commentaries, put an end to one of the most barbarous regimes in the world. To judge by reactions in many countries, this brought a sigh of relief from all those who hold dear the ideals of peace, justice and humanism and caused a feeling of joy for the people who have got rid of this tyranny.

The reasons for the downfall of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime are absolutely clear. Nevertheless, Beijing's [Peking] propaganda is trying to distort the essence of the events in Kampuchea. It looks for an "explanation" of what happened in Kampuchea in anything but the policy of the Beijing leaders who actually brought the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime to its collapse. To admit this fact would mean for Beijing to recognise the failure of its political venture in Kampuchea. For the time being it is better, according to Beijing's logic, to present black as white or, in other words, to shift the blame to anyone beyond China. This makes understandable the racket raised by Chinese propaganda and bourgeois newspapers which support it and which pour streams of vile slander on Vietnam and other socialist countries.

It is in this light that one should also view Beijing's machinations in connection with its demands for calling a Security Council meeting "on the Kampuchean question" and its attempts to use Prince Sihanouk for its unsavoury aims. One finds strange, to say the least, the actions of certain countries which support the "idea" left of a regime which exists no longer. These actions look absurd in conditions when the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, the only lawful representative of its people, has rejected such an "idea". It is not fortuitous that broad public circles categorically object to the discussion by the Security Council of the question which is connected with interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea.

In this situation, one cannot fail to notice the fact that under the cover of this propaganda fuss, China continues piling up pressure on Vietnam and threatening its sovereignty and security. At the same time, direct threats against the new Government of Kampuchea are coming from Beijing. These chauvinist actions are utterly unjustifiable and they only lay bare the roots of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism. It is absolutely clear that Beijing's policy of aggravating tension in Southeast Asia gives rise to growing concern in the countries of the region and is condemned by the public.

The victory of the patriotic revolutionary forces of Kampuchea--whatever the attitude of the enemies of peace and independence of the peoples to it--has become a new important factor of political life. The aims and tasks proclaimed by the Kampuchean United National Front for National Salvation and the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea express the cherished aspirations of its people and fully meet the interests of peace and social progress, friendship and cooperation of the peoples. This is an earnest of wide recognition of the new Government of Kampuchea.

Welcoming this victory the progressive forces of the world voice their sympathy and support for the just cause of the Kampuchean people who overthrew the much-hated regime of tyranny and began building a new Kampuchea.

Moscow in Mandarin Commentary

OW111432Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 9 Jan 79 OW

[Commentary by station observer (Shedenin): "Slanderous Acts Refuted by Life"]

[Text] Beijing's [Peking's] propaganda machines are trying to blame the failure of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique on the "Vietnamese authorities' aggression." But this does not agree with reality. The Kampuchean people ended the political career of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

The Kampuchean people had good reasons for overthrowing this clique. The U.S. WALL STREET JOURNAL wrote: In the past 3 years the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique's troops have killed 3 to 4 million people. They have not only killed men, but also butchered women and children. The New York TIMES also quoted Kampuchean refugees who saw with their own eyes how troops killed inhabitants in rural areas not far from Siem Reap, and the paper pointed out that such killings occurred everywhere in Kampuchea.

The Chinese leaders practice sham democracy and are trying one thousand and one ways to beautify the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

Dear listeners: Haven't the Chinese leaders told you that Kampuchea can no longer tolerate tyrannical rule? Kampuchea's patriotic fighters have established the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation. This front's armed forces have rapidly won the people's warm support and it controls the entire country. The front's program, which fully reflects the Kampuchean people's desires, upholds measures to fight prejudice against any nationality and to prohibit the setting up of a secret police organization that runs roughshod over the people. It also prohibits any prejudice against the Overseas Chinese in Kampuchea. The National United Front for National Salvation's program permits people to return to where they originally lived and it approves of economic development, improvement of the people's livelihood, restoration of the education system and establishment of an organization for children. The Kampuchean people are beginning to march in giant strides toward a new life. They have overthrown tyranny and are not worried about their future.

The achievements of Kampuchea's patriots are being praised not only by communist parties and progressive personages but also by sober-minded people. Only the Zhongnanhai [Chungnanhai] is expressing displeasure and resentment toward these achievements. The Beijing leaders are shedding tears because the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique was overthrown by the Kampuchean people. This can be understood because without the support of the Chinese leaders, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique would not have even lasted a single day. Despite the fact that the Beijing leaders have time and again condemned Vietnam, this clique's failure is the inevitable result of the Kampuchean people's struggle for liberation. At the same time, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique's failure is also that of the Beijing leaders in turning Kampuchea into a proving ground for the implementation of Maoism.

New Cambodian Government Hailed

OW111436Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1430 GMT 10 Jan 79 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] After suffering for years under the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique's brutal domination, the Kampuchean people are now in the dawn of a new life in true freedom and independence. Even Western people who are shedding crocodile tears over the fall of this brutal regime cannot conceal the truth that the Kampuchean people were forced to live under that regime and that those who compelled them to do so are the followers of Peking's orders and their regime was only a model of China's political system.

The mass murder in Kampuchea was part of a Chinese-style Cultural Revolution. By toppling the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique the Kampuchean people have freed themselves from a regime of terror and from undesirable Chinese protection.

Every nation has the right to live its own way without foreign interference. Recently the Kampuchean people exercised this right and Peking's resultant anger reflects the reaction of persons who believe in expansionism and who have lost their prey. Everyone understands the cause of this reaction. However, it is difficult to understand why persons who previously condemned the inhumane Pol Pot regime and pitied the poor Kampuchean people now have suddenly completely forgotten about that and view the recent event in Kampuchea as part of a struggle affecting the balance of power in Southeast Asia. This is a two-faced attitude.

As far as human rights and national rights are concerned, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime was bad, but from the "balance of power" viewpoint it is acceptable. Such is the attitude of persons who tolerated a regime that docilely strove to realize Peking's big power ambitions and repeatedly staged provocations against neighboring Vietnam.

The fall of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime means Kampuchea is no longer a cause of tension. It is now a factor for peace and stability. From now on Kampuchea is capable of contributing to developing the cooperation and friendly relations among Southeast Asian countries. This is the line advocated by the new Kampuchean Government. In the light of these facts, everyone clearly realizes the absurd attitude of persons who agree with the Peking authorities' call for an examination of the Kampuchea issue by the United Nations Security Council.

After ousting Peking's lackeys, the Kampuchean people have become masters of their own country and this pleases anyone who truly respects national freedom, independence and sovereignty. In their joint message to Heng Samrin, chairman of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, Comrades Brezhnev and Kosygin congratulated the Kampuchean people on the historic victory of the patriotic Kampuchean revolutionary forces and the formation of the People's Revolutionary Council--the sole legal government that truly manifests the will and rights of the Kampuchean people.

Brezhnev, Kosygin Greetings

For an SPK version of the greetings message from Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which is substantively identical to the version which appears in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 January page 1 see the Cambodia section of the Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT 12 January.

JAPAN EXHIBITS MIXED REACTION TO U.S. PRC RAPPROCHEMENT

LD111047Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent I. Latyshev dispatch: "Japan: Doubts and Anxieties"]

[Text] Tokyo, January--The accord between Washington and Beijing [Peking] on establishing diplomatic relations has evoked considerable agitation and contradictory talk in Japan's political world. On the one hand, statements by the government and the leadership of a number of political parties express approval that Washington has followed "Japan's example" and ended its diplomatic contacts with Taiwan by formally recognizing the Beijing leadership as China's Government. On the other hand, however, as time goes on parliamentary circles, the business world and the Japanese press are voicing their misgivings with increasing clarity about whether this step in Washington and Beijing's policy accords with the interests of Japan.

The paradox of the situation is that even conservative politicians here are not actually very happy with the Carter administration's intention of borrowing for its policy line vis-a-vis Beijing the selfsame "Japanese formula." According to this, formal recognition of Beijing's sovereignty over Taiwan at the same time does not rule out economic, political and other links between Japan and the United States and that island.

For instance, the large group of influential figures in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party who reflect the interests of a number of Japanese firms which derive advantages from economic links with Taiwan, is in a state of obvious embarrassment. These politicians are accusing the Carter administration of "treachery" with regard to Taiwan and in this connection are voicing doubts about the U.S. ability to stand by its commitments.

At the same time, in their statements they urge the Japanese public not to take on trust Beijing's present declarations either, which emphatically extol American-Japanese military cooperation and the policy of rearming Japan. Reflecting the views of this group of conservatives, commentator Masaru Ogawa wrote in the Japan TIMES: "Even leaving aside the question of whether the present Beijing regime is stable, we nevertheless must not forget the list of all the previous dizzying turnabouts in Chinese policy. For it was just a few years ago that China was accusing Japan of 'militarism' and the United States of 'imperialism.' What guarantee is there that there will not be another turnabout in that same direction? All this gives us no grounds for confidence."

Taking all this into account, certain representatives of the rightwing ruling groups are inclined to conclude that in the prevailing situation Japan should rely more on "its own resources" and, consequently, on "its own military might."

Judging by appearances, the leaders of the Japanese Foreign Ministry also seem confused. This is attested by Foreign Minister S. Sonoda's contradictory and inconsistent statements in the Diet which, the press reports, have caused profound displeasure in Washington. At first Sonoda seemed to be on the point of declaring that henceforth Taiwan is excluded from the zone of action of the Japanese-American "security treaty." Then, changing horses in midstream, he began inarticulately to assert something like the opposite. His statement--evidently made in the heat of the moment--of his intention to go urgently to Washington and discuss questions of Japanese-American military cooperation in the light of the new situation has also been left hanging. Having failed, to all appearances, to obtain U.S. consent, Sonoda is now avoiding saying anything definite about this.

All this shows that the decision by Washington and Beijing to establish diplomatic relations came as a surprise to Japanese diplomats who were effectively ignorant of the Carter administration's next moves. And that despite the U.S. military presence in Japan and Washington's constant promises to hold "preliminary consultations" with the Japanese on any important issues!

The Carter administration's desire to approach China in the future not as a potential enemy but as a partner capable of contributing to U.S. political and strategic military plans has also caused considerable difficulties and doubts in Japan's political circles. While certain political groups see Washington's new position as being to Japan's advantage, others are voicing profound misgivings. They believe that the U.S. administration's attempts to bring Beijing into the system of American-Japanese military-political cooperation are fraught with dangerous consequences for Japan.

It is for precisely this reason that the Japanese champions of peace are condemning plans to throw together in the Far East a Washington-Beijing-Tokyo triple alliance, the outlines of which are evident in the remarks of certain Washington figures. Progressive circles' opinion is reflected, in particular, in AKAHATA, the central organ of the Japan Communist Party. The newspaper is currently urging the public to be vigilant and oppose Washington's policy aimed at dragging Japan into military preparations alien to its national interests.

Japanese political commentators are also expressing many fears with regard to the bellicose intentions of Beijing, which regards the establishment of diplomatic relations with the United States as an important step toward implementing its anti-Soviet, hegemonic schemes. The press here has repeatedly cited the statements of Chinese leaders who attach paramount importance to the incorporation of references to joint opposition to "hegemony" in the text of the American-Chinese communique. A number of commentaries note that the presence of a similar clause in the text of the recently concluded Japanese-Chinese treaty testifies to Beijing's intention of dragging both the United States and Japan into its dangerous anti-Soviet game. In the opinion of a number of commentators, also significant in this light are Beijing's expressions of support for the Japanese-American military alliance. These obviously run counter to the policy of Japanese democratic forces opposed to the "security treaty" who advocate the elimination of the U.S. military bases on Japanese territory and the country's switch to the path of peace and neutrality. Resolutely condemning all these intrigues by Beijing, AKAHATA writes: "The Chinese leadership, which now proceeds from the premise that 'the Soviet Union is the chief enemy,' is conniving at the U.S. desire to assert its dominance in Asia; is embarking on collusion with American imperialism and reactionary forces in Japan and other countries; is cooperating with dictatorships; and is pursuing a policy of openly flouting the great principles of socialism...By employing expressions such as 'greater and lesser hegemonism' with regard to the Soviet Union and Vietnam, the Chinese leadership is frankly exposing its intentions of utilizing the normalization of American-Chinese relations to implement its strategic line aimed against the Soviet Union and Vietnam."

But the normalization of American-Chinese relations has caused particularly great concern in Japanese business circles, which saw the Carter Administration's actions as a serious threat to their economic interests. For it is no secret that, with the signing of the Japanese-Chinese treaty, many Japanese monopolies began planning a broad invasion of the Chinese economy and an assertion of their leading role in its "modernization." These ambitious plans are now losing their luster in the face of the American-Chinese rapprochement. [paragraph continues]

Behind the scenes of this rapprochement many leaders of the Japanese business world see the mercenary desire of American firms to gain a foothold in China, to grab "tasty morsels" for themselves and thereby capture a substantial share of Chinese contracts from the Japanese. It is no accident that the Japanese press is again writing openly today of the "exacerbation of the competitive struggle" between Japan, the United States and West Europe for the "vast Chinese market". All this cannot help reviving memories of those somber prewar years when the Japanese monopolies were attempting to assert their "special positions" in China while the monopolies of the United States and West European countries were fighting fiercely for an "open-door" policy.

In the motley kaleidoscope of different views and fears expressed by Japanese politicians, businessmen and commentators in the face of the situation taking shape as a result of the American-Chinese rapproachement, attention is also drawn to the sober voices of those representatives of the Japanese public who oppose Japan's involvement in anti-Soviet alliances and who advocate an independent policy line strengthening businesslike, neighborly relations with Japan's nearest neighbor--the Soviet Union. There are champions of these views among business circles, within the ranks of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, and among the representatives of the parliamentary opposition parties. Their influence was evident, for instance, in the latest statements by Prime Minister M. Ohira and Foreign Minister Sonoda on the importance of improving Japanese-Soviet relations. However, these statements are not backed by specific deeds. Japanese policymakers still lack realism in their approach to Soviet-Japanese relations and in particular to the question of concluding the neighborliness and cooperation treaty proposed by the Soviet side.

The facts show that the interests and views of Japanese people--whether the ruling conservative circles or the democratic public--differ substantially from the aspirations of those who initiated the present American-Chinese rapprochement. The Japanese monopolies have their own special interests; the Japanese public has its own more sensible and cautious approach to the country's foreign policy problems.

JAPANESE COURSE OF MILITARY BUILDUP IN PAST YEAR SCORED

LD111521Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[TASS correspondent G. Rakhovetskiy article: "Along a Dangerous Path"]

[Text] One of the distinguishing features of the past year in Japan was the considerable activation of the militarist course of the country's ruling circles. This is expressed primarily in the all-round consolidation of the Japanese-U.S. military alliance, the buildup of the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" and the stepping up of the country's international military role.

Created in direct violation of the Japanese Constitition, which forbids maintaining armed forces and warfare, the "Self-Defense Forces" are already completely sophisticated armed forces furnished with the latest military equipment. They hold one of the first places in Asia and rank among the top 10 countries of the world in terms of their combat might. The ground forces, the Japanese press has reported, contain 13 divisions with 180,000 men and 790 tanks, and have various types of missiles. The air force has 430 combat aircraft and the navy has 150 ships and 140 ASW aircraft. State military expenditure in the current fiscal year amounted to 1.9 trillion yen.

But the Japanese "hawks" believe that this is totally inadequate. Representatives of the Japanese Government and ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] have openly led the fuelling of military fever. In March 1978 then Prime Minister T. Fukuda stated in parliament that the size of the "Self-Defense Forces" would change in relation to the international situation and the development of military technology, and that Japan could acquire tactical nuclear, chemical and bacteriological weapons. Fukuda instructed the National Defense Agency to accelerate the elaboration of "emergency laws in the event of war." This is essentially the creation of a system for the "total mobilization of the nation" and is assessed by democratic forces as "a serious step on the path toward establishment of a military-fascist regime in Japan." For virtually all last year S. Kanemaru and Y. Nakasone, chief of the National Defense Agency and chairman of the LDP Executive Committee respectively, and many other representatives of the government and ruling party and the ringleaders of a number of monopolies have been making frequent militarist appeals, demanding the expansion of the military industry and the transfer to arms exports.

The Japanese public has drawn attention to all sorts of military maneuvers, which became considerably more frequently in 1978. They have been held on an unusually large scale by all categories of U.S. and Japanese troops both jointly and separately.

Japan's international military ties, above all with the United States, have been noticeably strengthened. According to press reports, during the June 1978 visit to the United States by National Defense Agency Chief S. Kanemaru and the return visit to Japan in November by U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown, questions of the two countries' joint military strategy in Asia and the Pacific were discussed. The session of the Japanese-U.S. Consultative Committee on Security Questions held at the end of November approved "the basic principles of Japanese-U.S. cooperation in the defense sphere" which had been elaborated over the course of 2 years by experts from the Pentagon and the Japanese military department. This document defined the strategic deployment of the two countries' armed forces and their operational tasks. It was a qualitatively new stage in the consolidation of the military alliance and further integration of U.S. and Japanese troops.

Military issues were also the main topic of discussion in November at the first Japanese-U.S. interparliamentary symposium in Tokyo. The U.S. congressmen demanded that Japan assume a "key role" in resisting the alleged "Soviet threat" in Asia and the Pacific basin, double military expenditure, considerably expand purchases of arms and military equipment in the United States, and bring its armed forces up to "a level in keeping with Japan's economic might."

Japan's military contacts with other countries have also expanded. Before his U.S. visit in June last year, the chief of the Japanese military department visited NATO headquarters and a number of countries belonging to this aggressive military bloc. He had talks with Gen A. Haig, supreme commander of the NATO Joint Armed Forces in Europe, and with West German generals on questions of "cooperation" between Japan and NATO. Following a series of trips to China by delegations of retired Japanese generals and directly after the conclusion of the Japanese-Chinese "Peace and Friendship Treaty," Zhang Caiqian (Chang Ts'ai-ch'ien), deputy chief of staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, paid a visit to Japan. He visited a number of bases and projects of the "Self-Defense Forces" and several concerns engaged in fulfilling military orders, and he met with leaders of the Japanese National Defense Agency. [paragraph continues]

As a result of this visit "agreement on the development of military contacts between the two countries" was reached. At the end of November and the beginning of December Gen S. Nagano, chief of the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" Ground Forces, made a 2-week tour of a number of Southeast Asian countries. In Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia he had talks with these countries' military leaders on questions of stepping up Japan's military role in the region. According to Nagano himself, the possibility emerged of creating a "new military alliance like SEATO."

The stepping up of Japan's militarist course is reflected in the further growth of military expenditure. According to the draft state budget for FY 1979, it is planned to earmark 2.34 trillion yen for military purposes. This is a little over 12 percent more than in the previous year. According to the new "5-year plan to strengthen the armed forces for 1980-1984," elaborated by the military department, military expenditure over this period will be 12.6 trillion yen.

The dangerous militarist course of the conservative government headed by T. Fukuda has aroused deep anxiety and broad protests from the Japanese people. This was one of the main reasons for the recent Cabinet reshuffle. According to the Japanese press, Prime Minister M. Ohira, who heads the new government, advocates pursuing a more cautious, "moderate" military policy. The immediate future will show what his practical actions will be. Japan's democratic forces are fully determined to continue the struggle against the Japanese-U.S. military alliance and the restoration of militarism and for insuring the country's peaceful and democratic development.

TOKYO SEMINAR CONDEMNS MILITARY PROGRAM, U.S. TIES

LD121046Y Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, January 12, TASS--The participants in a seminar on questions of eliminating U.S. bases in the country's territory condemned the Japanese Government's dangerous course towards the arms race and consolidation of the military alliance with the USA. The seminar which was held here was organized on an initiative of trade unions and democratic organizations. The drafting of an "emergency legislation", the increase in appropriations for military needs and spending for the maintenance of U.S. troops as well as an expansion of Tokyo's obligations in the system of the Japanese-U.S. security treaty are indicative of the intention of the ruling circles of Japan to revive militarism, to formalize the existence of the Pentagon's numerous bases in the country's territory and to attach Japan to Washington's aggressive strategy still closer, M. Nagad, vice-chairman of the Japanese Peace Committee, said in his speech. The participants in the seminar emphasized that such a policy runs counter to the Japanese people's aspiration for peace and is leading only to a heightening of tension in Asia and in the Far East.

JAPAN TO RELIEVE 7TH FLEET BY DEVELOPING SUBMARINE FLEET

OW110544Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 10 Jan 79 OW

[Text] According to MAINICHI SHIMBUN, the Japanese Maritime Staff Office has decided to organize its first submarine fleet, to be comprised of 14 submarines. The Japanese Constitution prohibits creating means of conducting war, but some circles are plotting to reinforce Japan's naval armament in violation of Constitution Article 9.

Observers note that the United States is behind this decision. The United States is plotting to help Japan strengthen its Maritime Self-Defense Forces to let it take over some 7th Fleet functions in order to release 7th Fleet warships to the Indian Ocean.

JAPAN'S POLICY ON TRADE WITH SOUTHEAST ASIA UNCHANGED

OW110401Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 6 Jan 79 OW

[Commentary by station observer Markov: "Old Stuff, New Wrappings"]

[Excerpts] Leaders of Southeast Asian countries have repeatedly expressed their concern over Japan's attempts to turn Southeast Asian countries into Japan's raw material suppliers. They have pointedly criticized the empty words of Japanese representatives who promise measures to "improve" this situation. The fact remains that Japan still follows its old economic policy toward Southeast Asia and has refused to lift restrictions in imports from that area. According to UN statistics, each year Southeast Asian countries incur a $1 billion deficit in their trade with Japan.

Will the new Japanese Government take concrete measures to solve this problem? The chances are very slim. After Masayoshi Ohira assumed office as Japanese prime minister, he warned foreign countries not to harbor any illusions about this matter.

As is known to everyone, Southeast Asian countries previously were optimistic about the former Japanese Government's so-called "peace program." Under this program, Japan would establish special relations with Southeast Asian countries and Japan promised to give those countries preferential treatment. Basically, it promised to provide industrialization loans amounting to $1 billion.

Hong Kong's FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW points out that this "peace program" has been shelved and replaced by "more effective concepts."

Last spring when a Japanese minister was visiting Jakarta, he solemnly promised the Indonesian people: Although we signed a petroleum agreement with China, our petroleum imports from Indonesia, instead of being reduced, will probably increase. But the fact is that last year Japan markedly increased its petroleum imports from China while drastically cutting petroleum imports from Indonesia. Recent events clearly show that China's petroleum exports to Japan will further increase. This has caused great concern in Jakarta.

RAUL CASTRO SPEAKS AT HAVANA PARADE, ROMANOV PRESENT

LD111125Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jan 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Celebrations in Havana"]

[Text] Havana, 3 January--A military parade devoted to the 20th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution has taken place here. It was attended by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, other Cuban leaders, representatives of the public and numerous foreign guests. Among them were a Soviet party and state delegation headed by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, and also a Soviet military delegation.

Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee, first vice president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers, and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba, made a speech before the parade began.

Noting the Cuban revolution's confident advance and the Cuban people's imposing achievements in building a new society, he stressed that loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, cohesion around the Communist Party and its Central Committee headed by Fidel Castro, and Cuba's unity with the socialist community and above all with Lenin's great motherland--the Soviet Union--are a guarantee of new victories for the Cuban people.

R. Castro pointed out the untenability of various pseudoscientific theories whose aim is to gloss over the acute and irreconcilable contradictions between socialism and capitalism and to split the revolutionary movement. In recent years, he observed, imperialism has recruited as allies the present Chinese Mandarins who have betrayed their own people and the world revolutionary movement. The United States reestablished official relations with China only after seeing for itself that Beijing [Peking] has in fact turned into an accomplice of the CIA and of the South African regime in support of reactionary forces in Angola and is kindling aggression against Ethiopia, provoking aggression against the heroic Vietnamese people, supporting the criminal regime of the Chilean junta, slandering Cuba, approving the economic blockade being conducted against it, and expressing its agreement with the preservation of the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo on Cuban territory. Beijing is completely throwing in its lot with the most reactionary imperialist circles, which are seeking to hamper the class struggle of the working people in capitalist countries and to gloss over the antagonistic contradictions which are tearing Western countries apart. Beijing has in fact joined the imperialist alliance directed against the USSR.

Going on to touch on the state of Cuban-U.S. relations, R. Castro pointed out that a number of hostile acts against Cuba are calling into question the sincerity of Washington's desire to normalize these relations.

In conclusion R. Castro declared that the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces will continue vigilantly to stand guard over the revolution's gains.

USSR SENDS DOCUMENT RATIFYING TLATELOLCO PROTOCOL TO MEXICO

LD102141Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The instrument of ratification by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Supplementary Protocol No 2 of the Treaty on Banning Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, signed on behalf of the Soviet Union in Moscow on 18 May 1978, has been presented for custody to the Government of Mexico.

NOMINATIONS OF SOVIET LEADERS SUPPORTED AT OKRUG MEETINGS

LD111844Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The nomination of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev as well as the nominations of foreman construction engineer Nikolay Anatoliyevich Zlobin; Anatoliy Petrovichh Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and carpenter Nikolay Yakovlevich Vorkun were supported at conferences which were held today in Moscow and Minsk.

Also today at pre-election okrug conferences, proposals by labor collectives were supported in putting forward the following as candidates for deputies of the highest organ of state power of our country: Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, to the Soviet of Nationalities of the Moscow City Electoral Okrug; Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, to the Soviet of Unions, in the Shchukino Electoral Okrug of the Moscow District; Viktor Vasiliyevich Grishin, to the Soviet of Unions, the Perovskiy Electoral Okmug of Moscow; Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, to the Soviet of Unions, the Minsk City Second Electoral Okrug; Andrey Pavlovich Kirilenko, to the Soviet of Unions, Chkalov Electoral Okrug in Sverdlovsk.

LEADERS FORM HONOR GUARD BY ALEKSEYEVSKIY COFFIN

LD111511Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "On the Last Journey"]

[Excerpts] On 5 January, Moscow bade a last farewell to Hero of Socialist Labor Yevgeniy Yevgenyevich Alekseyevskiy, great organizer of socialist agriculture, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources. The Red Banner Hall of the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army was decorated in mourning. The honor guard was changed every 3 minutes.

Comrades A.P. Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, M.A. Suslov, D.F. Ustinov, V.V. Kuznetsov, N.A. Tikhonov, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin, Ya.P. Ryabov, K.V. Rusakov and M.S. Gorbachev kept the mourning vigil. Also standing in the honor guard were deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers, scientists, and executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers.

A funeral meeting was held in Novodevichye Cemetery, where Ye.Ye. Alekseyevskiy is buried. It was addressed by Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, leaders of a number of ministries and departments and representatives of production collectives.

JUSTICE MINISTER OUTLINES SOVIET LAWS FOR DIPLOMATIC CORPS

LD111349Y Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 11, TASS--USSR Minister of Justice Vladimir Terebilov met today with heads of diplomatic representations of foreign states accredited in Moscow.

The minister told them about the perfection of Soviet legislation in keeping with the new Constitution of the USSR. He stressed that the laws, legal rules and standards being elaborated are in accord with the new stage in the development of Soviet society and meet the character and requirements of developed socialism.

Vladimir Terebilov spoke on the enormous amount of work done by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet under the leadership of the General Secretary of the CPSU, CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev for drafting new laws and other standard acts stemming from the spirit of the Constitution of the USSR. He spoke in detail about the content of such big legislative acts as the law of elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, the law of the USSR citizenship, the law of the procedure of concluding, implementing and denouncing international treaties of the USSR and others.

Those present at the meeting were given detailed information about the truly humanistic and democratic principles in the activity of the Soviet state bodies, about the all-round protection in the Soviet state of the fundamental rights and democratic freedoms guaranteed for the Soviet citizens by the Constitution of the USSR, and other legislative acts.

BRIEFS

NEWLY ELECTED OBKOMS IN UKRAINE--At organizational obkom plenums following oblast party conferences held in the Ukraine on 5 January, the following oblast party committees were elected. In Odessa: N.K. Kirichenko, first secretary; K.I. Masik, second secretary; Ye. G. Borshch, A.T. Taranenko and A.P. Cherednichenko, secretaries. In Voroshilovgrad: B.T. Goncharenko, first secretary; L.G. Sharayev, second secretary; N.V. Bakumenko, R.P. Zverev and L.V. Romanenko, secretaries. In Dnepropetrovsk: Ye. V. Kachalovskiy, first secretary; N.N. Nivalov, second secretary; I.V. Vasilyev, A.A. Mironenko and N.I. Samiyk, secretaries. In Poltava: F.T. Morgun, first secretary; A.P. Nochevkin, second secretary; I. Ye. Gorobets, A.S. Myakota and G.A. Oleynik, secretaries. In Ivano-Frankovsk: I.I. Skiba, first secretary; P.T. Barchuk, second secretary; R. Ye. Artemenko, M.V. Lukashchuk and P.D. Sardachuk, secretaries. In Kherson: I.A. Mozgovoy, first secretary; A.N. Girenko, second secretary; A. Ye. Kasyanenko, V.A. Krayev and G.S. Strelchenko, secretaries. In Simferopol, Krymskiy Obkom: V.S. Makarenko, first secretary; A.M. Roshchupkin, second secretary; N.U. Abramova, N.V. Bagrov and Yu. G. Bukhtin, secretaries. In Chernigov: N.V. Umanets, first secretary; V.M. Nikulishchev, second secretary; V.M. Polovets, M.S. Shostak and L.V. Yasinskiy, secretaries. [Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 6 Jan 79 p 1 AU]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

TASS ANNOUNCES LAUNCHING OF COSMOS-1070 EARTH SATELLITE

LD120720Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0709 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--The Cosmos-1070 earth satellite was launched in the Soviet Union on 11 January to continue space research.

The initial period of rotation is 89.5 minutes. The apogee is 316 km and the perigee, 214 km. The inclination of the orbit is 62.8 degrees.

Apart from scientific apparatus, the satellite carries a radio transmitter operating on a frequency of 19.995 megahertz.

The apparatus on the satellite is functioning normally.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ANTARCTIC AIR CRASH, U.S. AID TO CASUALTIES

LD101029Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jan 79 p 6 Morning Edition LD

[Text] An IL-14 aircraft crashed on takeoff from the Soviet Melodezhnaya Antarctic Station on 2 January. There were casualties.

At the request of the leaders of the Soviet expedition, a number of the crash victims were flown in a U.S. aircraft to Christchurch (New Zealand) for medical treatment.

BRIEFS

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION SUPPLIES--Tomorrow the "Bashkiriya" and the diesel-electric ship "Mikhail Somov" will reach the approaches to the Mirnyy Observatory, where they will deliver to the scientists and specialists all they need for the new watch. Members of the 24th Soviet Antarctic expedition will carry out glaciological and geophysical research on the icecap of central Antarctica. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD]